

# Praise for Mayor Flynn; an Eye on the Election



As Mayor Raymond Flynn prepares to leave Boston to become US ambassador to the Vatican, Chinatown officials are offering praise for Flynn's tenure at the city's top job, saying that the outgoing mayor has given the community a voice in community affairs that it hadn't enjoyed under previous mayors.

At the same time, they remain uncertain about whether the next administration will continue Flynn's Chinatown policies, and agree that to protect neighborhood interests the community should actively begin to register voters

and unite behind one candidate in the upcoming fall election, which will include a September primary and a November general election.

The Asian community is already sizing up potential candidates and discussing the possibility of throwing its weight behind one of them. A number of current or former officials and city councilors, including City Council president Thomas Menino who will serve as acting mayor until a new mayor is elected in the fall, have expressed interest in running for mayor.

But with Flynn expected to make his

exit in the coming weeks following Senate confirmation of his appointment by the President, many Chinatown officials expressed appreciation for Flynn's generally consistent concern for the neighborhood and his efforts to solve some of its problems.

"There never was that kind of regard for the community that we've enjoyed for the last eight years," said Neil Chin, a long-time neighborhood activist. "If nothing else what he did was provide an entre...that the community never had before."

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## SAMPAN

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## ACDC Housing Still Needs More Financing

The Asian Community Development Corporation says it needs an additional \$1.3 million to complete its financing package and start construction of its planned 88-unit Oak Terrace housing project in Chinatown.

Anna Yee, ACDC's acting executive director, said the organization - with the help of The Community Builders, development consultants - is trying to find the remaining \$1.3 million in syndication financing needed to cover the remaining costs of the \$13.6 million project. Yee pointed out that the current economic climate has made it more difficult to locate financing. "Everything's ready," she said. "We're just waiting for that piece to fall into place."

ACDC has so far raised almost \$5 million of the \$6.2 million needed in syndication financing (in which investors buy stock as tax credits) through the Housing Investment Corp. and the Phillip Morris Investment Corp. ACDC will finance the rest of the project with a \$6.3 million mortgage commitment from the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency, which will sell taxable bonds to the AFL-CIO Housing Investment Trust as part of its plan to finance the project.

Yee also said that ACDC was trying to tap additional financing resources in the Chinese community. "It is a doable program," she said. "Why not get some Chinese people to invest in it." One possible community source of funding is the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA). "We want to approach the CCBA because it's the oldest [organization] and the most historically established," she said.

She said ACDC would make a formal

request for CCBA financing if the organization has money available for community housing development. "If the funding is there we'd like to request funding," she said. "It's only natural for us to go back to the community to find the possible resources, particularly if the money is designated for the purposes of this project. And Oak Terrace is a community-owned project."

"We'd really like to see the money put to good use for the community," said Yee. "At this time we'd like to sit down and talk with them about our needs."

Last year Paul Chan, a member of the CCBA board, suggested that CCBA had money that could be used for the creation of new housing. He said the available money was from income the organization receives from the SCM building in the South End (some \$700,000 by one account), as well as some \$250,000 it would receive in May from the sale of the Jaymont/Perry interest in Waterford Place, which is housing linkage money.

Last year, however, CCBA entered into a purchase agreement to buy Tai Tung Village that would require it to pay some \$800,000 (\$870,000 with legal fees) and continue paying the building's mortgage. CCBA president Paul Wong said at the time that housing linkage money would perhaps be one way for CCBA to finance the purchase, though he didn't say where the money would come from.

The planned 88-unit Oak Terrace project will contain a mix of low-income, moderate-income, and market-rate apartments. "We will try to target

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Child with grandmother in Long Wan Village. Part 3 in a series, pages 4 and 5.

Photo by Robert O'Malley

## Report Declares Civil Rights Laws Sound

The state attorney general has concluded that Massachusetts civil rights laws would not face the same kind of legal challenge as a Minnesota hate crime statute declared unconstitutional last year by the US Supreme Court.

In a recently released report, Attorney General Scott Harshbarger concluded that Massachusetts civil rights statutes are substantially different from the Minnesota law used to prosecute a teenager accused of burning a cross on a black family's front lawn.

The special report emphasizes that the Massachusetts laws "target only conduct, not ideas." It notes that the Supreme Court struck down the Min-

nesota ordinance as unconstitutional under the First Amendment "because it prohibited the expression of certain ideas on the basis of their content and not the illegal method in which these ideas were conveyed."

The defenders of the teenager who burned a cross on a black family's property in Minnesota had argued that the youth could be prosecuted for burning the cross on the family's property but not for expressions of bias or hatred. The majority of the high court charged that the Minnesota law violated free speech rights by forbidding the use of words that communicated messages of

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## Interview: May Kwan Lorenzo Talks About Psychotherapy

For 18 years, May Kwan Lorenzo has been helping restore mental health for people in Boston's Asian community.

A longtime staff member and onetime acting director of the South Cove Community Health Center's Mental Health-Social Services Department, Lorenzo, a psychotherapist, established her own practice in Chinatown two years ago. "I'm the only person out here in private practice," says Lorenzo, who believes the Asian community suffers from a

shortage of bilingual psychiatrists and therapists.

Though the South Cove Community Health Center now has a parttime Chinese-speaking psychiatrist on its staff, the Asian community still has only limited access to bilingual mental health services. She says she is the only psychotherapist working in the Chinatown community "who speaks Chinese."

Lorenzo recalls that when she began working in the Asian community in 1975, she found "there

was a gap" in the community's mental health services. The only Chinese-speaking psychiatrist working in the community had been associated with the New England Medical Center and had recently left the position, she says. Lorenzo found "severely mentally-ill clients" who were not being served "because there was no psychiatrist." They might be the patient of a doctor specializing in internal medicine, she says.

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### Flynn

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Richard Chin, executive director of the South Cove YMCA and a Chinatown Neighborhood Council member, agrees. "Personally, I think he was great for the neighborhood," he said. "We had access. I didn't see that happening before."

Chin said Flynn "gave Chinatown residents more confidence in the democratic process and made Asian community a bigger player in city life." He also believes that the mayor's most valuable contribution to the neighborhood was the creation of the Neighborhood Council, which has since become a well-respected forum for the airing of community concerns.

The Flynn Administration's creation of the Neighborhood Council, said Council co-moderator William Moy, "gave Chinatown a voice outside of Chinatown." Because of the Council, "we were able to get a lot more things accomplished than we would have otherwise," he said. Moy pointed out that the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) during the Flynn Administration - particularly under the guidance of director Stephen Coyle - offered its support to a number of Chinatown housing projects.

It was also the Flynn administration that developed the concept of "linkage," which required developers to contribute money for neighborhood job training and housing projects as a way to ensure that city communities also benefitted from large downtown projects.

Also praising Flynn was Van Lan Truong, who has served as Flynn's liaison to the Vietnamese community. In 1987, the mayor created City Hall liaisons to the Chinese, Vietnamese and Cambodian communities.

Truong, who joined the Flynn Administration in 1987, said the mayor always expressed concern for the Vietnamese community and worked to address its concerns about public safety and racial incidents in Dorchester. Flynn, she said, was effective in fighting the city's racist image.

Yon Lee, the mayor's liaison to the Chinese community, points out the success of the mayor's recent crackdown on prostitution on Chinatown streets as part of an overall plan to improve the quality of life in the neighborhood. He also points to the mayor's efforts to abolish the Combat Zone, which has been reduced to four adult entertainment businesses during Flynn's tenure as mayor.

However, not everyone in the Asian community had unconditional praise for Flynn's work as mayor. Some people believe that Flynn had both strengths and weaknesses, though no one was harshly critical of the mayor.

Vivian Wai-Fun Lee, the chairperson of the Massachusetts Asian American Educators Association, commended Flynn for his creation of the Neighborhood Council and an appointed school committee. She criticized him, however, for asserting too much control over the committee, saying that the next mayor should make the school committee more accountable to parents than to the mayor.

Suzanne Lee, chairperson of the Chinese Progressive Association, believes that Flynn - through the BRA - gave Chinatown more input into neighborhood development issues. But she also said that while Flynn was a visible mayor who made frequent trips to the neighborhood, "in terms of concrete things I don't think there's been that much."

"I personally don't think race relations have improved that much," she said.

Although the Flynn Administration has supported many important Chinatown projects, many remain un-

realized, including several Chinatown housing projects (See page 1 story), a proposed Chinatown community center, and the development of the Liberty Tree Block in the Combat Zone. It also remains uncertain how seriously the new mayor will take the city's neighborhood councils.

"He leaves us in a precarious position as far as the housing is concerned," says Neil Chin, who is also a member of Asian Community Development Corporation (ACDC), which still needs about \$1.3 million to begin construction of its Oak Terrace housing project on Washington Street in Chinatown.

Chin pointed out that Flynn's departure also leaves the BRA's current director Paul Barrett in a somewhat precarious position and calls into question his ability to lobby effectively to help secure additional financing for the Chinatown housing project. "We really haven't come to grips with the problem," he said.

Moy, meanwhile, said the current plan to develop the Combat Zone may also be on shaky ground if the new mayor chooses not to make the revitalization of the area a priority. "He may have a totally different agenda," said Moy.

Although it's still too early to say which mayoral candidate will be the strongest in the fall election, many Chinatown officials strongly feel that the neighborhood should play an active role in the selection of the new mayor and perhaps collectively support a candidate. But with so many city councilors and others already throwing in the hat, the field at the moment seems too broad for any one candidate to grab the neighborhood's attention.

In fact, none of the city council candidates who have expressed interest in running appear to have a close relationship with Chinatown or the citywide Asian community, perhaps because they believe the neighborhood won't supply them with enough votes in an election to make it worthwhile to spend much time here. Chinatown officials, however, believe that the Asian community citywide must draw their attention and learn more about each candidate as the election approaches.

"I don't think they know Menino," said Neil Chin of the City Council president, who will perhaps become the front runner after serving as acting mayor. But, he added, if the neighborhood wants to continue having access to City Hall, "I think Chinatown and the voters have to be more involved."

Chinatown businessman Frank Chin said that plans were already underway to make an effort to register voters in the coming months. "In order for us to be a player in this election, the first thing you have to do is to go out and register more voters," he said, adding that it's also necessary to get them to the polls on election day.

"We are planning a large group of 40 or 50 people," he said. "We are going to do a registration." Chin said tentative plans are already underway to register voters in Chinatown on weekends starting in April. He said a table would perhaps be set up in front of the Shawmut Bank at Beach Street and Harrison Avenue.

Chin pointed out that about 2500 Chinese were on the voting lists in the 1991 mayoral contest, compared to 3600 in 1979, when he and others "delivered 68.5 percent of those people to the polls." Chin believes that politicians won't pay much attention to the concerns of the Asian community during the election unless they think Asians will be voting.

Bill Chin, who helped Flynn in earlier campaigns and had high praise for his tenure as mayor, emphasized that the community has to unite behind one candidate in the coming election and prove to the candidates that it has the votes. If the politicians think the community has

the votes, "then we can bargain with them," he said, adding that he still didn't want to say who he would support in the coming election.

Suzanne Lee also believes that the city's Asians should speak in one voice and support one candidate. Issues of concern to Asians in the coming election include education as well as high unemployment and a scarcity of jobs in segments of the Asian community. Lee pointed out that the Asian vote could have an impact with so many people running in the September primary. "We could be the swing vote," she said, adding that plans should be made to invite the candidates to Chinatown to discuss their ideas with the residents.

Meanwhile, with city council elections and a mayoral contest approaching in the fall, a number of people have also begun to discuss the feasibility of having an Asian candidate run for a seat on the Boston City Council or for mayor.

Though Neil Chin says that it may be too early to think about a mayoral candidate, he suggests that he's eager to see an Asian run for City Council in the near future. At the same time, he says, he's not sure there is a candidate at this point who has such a strong interest in politics and who would be willing and able to make the kind of alliances a citywide candidacy would require. "First of all you've got to have the stomach to run," he says. "You've got to have the fire in the belly."

However, Frank Chin believes it's still too early for an Asian candidate to run for mayor. "It's still not the time," he said. "We're not like the West Coast." He pointed out that the area still doesn't have enough Asian voters to support such a candidacy. "Your base is just not there," he said.

-Robert O'Malley and Carmen Chan

### Housing

continued from page 1

Chinese as much as possible because that's our mission," said Yee, who explained that ACDC was still negotiating with the management company over the criteria to be used in selecting tenants, which would not begin until construction of the building is almost complete.

Yee also pointed out that Asian subcontractors are being sought to work on the project and said that interested contractors are advised to contact the Beacon Construction Co., the project's general contractor.

Yee noted that the ACDC project was originally meant to provide housing for Asians in Chinatown, where a steady influx of new immigrants during the 1980s impressed on the community the need to create more housing. The Oak Terrace project still has as its goal the creation of housing for Asian families, she said.

While Yee believes that ACDC is within range of getting its project off the ground, the Chinese Economic Development Council (CEDC), which was designated to build housing on the same site at Washington and Oak Streets, does not seem to be moving on its project in any significant way. In fact, it appears that the CEDC has lost interest in the project and is not doing anything to move it forward. It has also been suggested that CEDC has in recent years lost the drive and energy to take on new projects.

"I don't know if we have a project or not," said Frank Chen, CEDC's executive director.

Chen said the project - which called for more than 140 units when it was proposed in the late 1980s - currently hasn't any financing and explained that the organization had originally planned to use linkage money expected from the Campeau Corporation's now-defunct Boston Crossing development to finance the housing project. "When they (Campeau) failed, the whole thing failed," he said. "R3-R3a (the original

name of the Boston Redevelopment Authority-owned parcel) was based on the linkage money from the Campeau project."

Meanwhile, the architect for the CEDC project, Chia-Ming Sze, said last week that the project is "in hibernation." The current CEDC project calls for a 17-unit \$1.9- to \$2-million project, compared to the more than 140-unit project conceived in the late 1980s.

Sze said that CEDC had the chance to move the project forward last December by purchasing the land. It declined to make the purchase because it had lost its financial interest in the China Trade Center, which was being foreclosed, and determined that it didn't have the money to invest in the housing project. "They got to the point where they were basically paralyzed," he said.

Sze also suggested that the CEDC project cannot move forward until the ACDC project gets off the ground. The Massachusetts Housing Investment Corp., CEDC's primary source of syndication financing, has said that the ACDC project is the only one the agency will finance in Chinatown at this time.

-R.O.

### Rights

continued from page 1

racial, gender, or religious intolerance. They said that the city was "seeking to handicap the expression of particular ideas."

The Minnesota statute notes: "Whoever places on public or private property a symbol, object, appellation, characterization or graffiti, including, but not limited to, a burning cross or Nazi swastika, which one knows or has reasonable grounds to know arouses anger, alarm, or resentment in others on the basis of race, color, creed, religion or gender commits disorderly conduct and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The special report notes that under one Massachusetts civil rights law it must be demonstrated that "a victim's federal or state protected rights were abridged through threats, intimidation or coercion. Unlike the St. Paul ordinance, these statutes are content neutral. They do not impose prohibitions on speech or the content of speech. Rather, they only regulate conduct which violates a victim's legally protected rights, such as the right to use public accommodations or to vote."

"Unlike the St. Paul ordinance, Massachusetts civil rights statutes proscribe conduct that is already criminal in nature," Harshbarger said in a statement accompanying the report. "They do not criminalize speech or conduct that would otherwise be lawful."

The Massachusetts statutes dealing with hate crimes specifically forbid the use of force or the threat of violence against people to deprive them of their constitutional rights. They also forbid the use of force or the threat of violence to deprive people of their rights because of their race, color, religion or national origin. The statutes do not state that legal action will be taken because of an idea they communicate.

"These statutes protect Massachusetts residents from hate crimes, without abridging the First Amendment or other constitutional rights of others," said Harshbarger. "They are necessary and appropriate weapons against the increasing incidence of hate-motivated violence and intimidation in our Commonwealth."

Since 1991, the Attorney General's Civil Rights Division has obtained 22 preliminary injunctions involving 49 defendants, and 14 permanent injunctions involving 33 defendants on behalf of residents or visitors "who were harassed, threatened or intimidated because of their race, sex, ethnic background, religion or sexual orientation," according to a statement accompanying the special report.

-R.O.

## ASIAN COMMUNITY

## Ching-Ming: A Time to Honor Ancestors

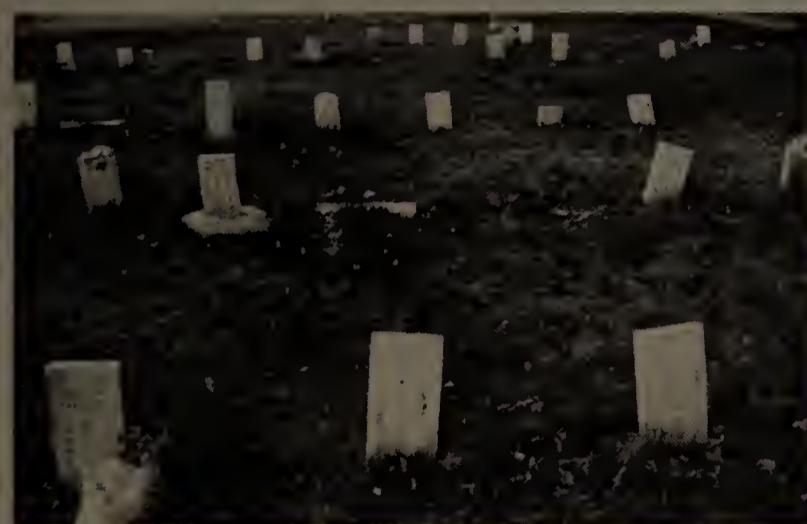
By Hungwah Yu Goodman

The Lunar calendar divides the year into 24 seasonal festivals, each of them marking a major farming activity in China. The fifth festival is "Ching-Ming," also called the "tomb-sweeping day." It is due to arrive 106 days after the winter solstice. This year, it falls on April 5. "Ching Ming" literally means "clear-bright." However, traditionally the day is neither clear nor bright. In fact, it is usually rainy or overcast. A popular couplet depicts the day in this way:

The season of Ching-Ming is  
donned with rain  
A traveller's heart is broken  
by pain

Why would a traveller be heartbroken on this day? Unlike some other festivals which are characterized by joyous celebration, such as the Chinese New Year or August Moon, tomb-sweeping day assumes a more sober nature. It is a day on which we pay respect to ancestors who have departed from us. It is a day on which we connect ourselves to our roots through the remembrance of our past.

On Ching-Ming, members of the family visit the tomb of the deceased. In general, the graveyard lies a distance away, usually on a hill for better feng-shui (the Chinese fortune-telling



Boston's earliest Chinese graveyard at the Mt. Hope Cemetery.

of wind and water). Carrying baskets of simple morsels, everyone hikes up the hilly paths. People will find that most tomb stones are covered with weeds and surrounded by turf. After a long year of silence, the graveyard is alive with sounds and movements again - the young and the old work together to give their ancestor's permanent home a face lift.

After it is swept clean and made tidy, fruits, meat and wine are laid in front of the tomb stone. The head of the household, usually the father, first pours three small cups of rice wine onto the ground, respectfully offering the drink to those who count themselves among the dead. Then the family partakes of the food. Youngsters are free to roam the ground a bit

while older members of the family sit around, chatting and sipping in the quiet air of memories. I cannot say the atmosphere is exactly gloomy, but it is certainly not a jovial occasion. Rather, the day has a solemnity to it: the wet air of early spring, the hushed noise of human activities in a normally deserted graveyard. The picture brings to the soul, albeit briefly, the heart-wrenching questions of life and death, of everyone's eventual return to the earth.

Although it is a British establishment, the Hong Kong government has made allowance for people to observe this traditional Chinese festival. Since Ching-Ming sometimes coincides with Easter, many Chinese, especially of the older generation whose roots undeniably

belong to China, take advantage of the holiday. Trains, buses, and ships are packed with crowds of "homecoming visitors." Those who were born in China consider it a must to visit their dead ancestors and living relatives back home on Ching-Ming. It is a deep-rooted belief that their body and soul belong to the homeland. As recently as the 1960s, many overseas Chinese continued to make arrangements to be buried among their ancestors in China, however scattered they were throughout the world.

The younger generation born and raised in Hong Kong tends to take a less sentimental view of the holiday. The custom has gradually lost its emphasis on the importance of the past. To most younger people, Hong Kong has replaced mainland China as home. Perhaps it is the result of the inevitable evolution of modern-day events. People grow roots wherever they find themselves. Life is manifested through the ability to change, to adapt to new situations.

Nonetheless, like other traditional Chinese festivals, Ching-Ming provides an anchor for us to establish a sense of identity. Given its tone of respect for the dead, Ching-Ming also serves to guide us through the grief of bereavement. Perhaps we can use the following story as a footnote to the meaning of love and

death.

On the way back from his tomb-sweeping duty, a young gentleman passed by a mansion in the country. The fragrance of peach blossoms was in the air. Near the main gate of the building, he inadvertently ran into an exceptionally attractive girl. He was awed by her unforgettable face. Yet due to a sense of propriety, the young man did not pursue the matter. Next year on Ching-Ming, he went by the house again, hoping to have another glimpse of the face which had haunted him all year long. But he was too late. The girl had died of an unknown illness a few days earlier. Laden with regret, the young man dedicated these lines to his lady:

Last year on this day near the door  
A face and peach blossoms I adored;  
Where is that pretty face today?  
Smiling in the wind, the peach blossoms do not say.

The beauty that vanished lived on in the poem. To those who truly remember, the dead are among us. Those who take the meaning of Ching-Ming to heart have discovered the key to overcome the sadness of separation.

## Editor's Note

Dear Friends,

I would like to take a moment to say goodbye.

With this issue, I will be leaving Sampan to work for the Asian Shelter and Advocacy Project of the Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence. In my new job, I will be working to create the area's first shelter for Asian battered women and children.

In the past two years, I've had the opportunity to serve the Asian community as the Sampan's Chinese editor. During that time I've come to know a diverse group of people, ranging from community activists concerned about community rights to recently arrived immigrants intent on making a new life for themselves. I've witnessed the frustration and struggle our people go through just to maintain a decent neighborhood. I've also explored both traditional and modern Asian art and culture, and listened to stories about Chinatown's history and dreams... What a job!

I know these two years will become a treasured memory of my life.

At this time I would also like to introduce our new Chinese editor, Louise Zhu, a former Sampan volunteer who recently graduated from Northeastern University with a master's degree in journalism.

Thank you again for the support you've given me.

Sincerely yours,  
Carmen Chan

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april 1993

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South Boston	Bacon Hill
No Dorchester	Chinatown
Charlestown	2nd trash day
	1st trash day

## On Light Weeks

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West Roxbury	Brighton

Back Bay  
Roxbury  
Fenway  
South End

1st trash day

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## IN CHINA



An elderly man with his nephew in Long Wan Village.

## From Commune to Capital

Text and Photos by Robert O'Malley

Wearing a wide-brimmed straw hat and tattered black work clothes, Liang Nu Li hoes a pepper patch at the edge of the lowland fields in Guangdong's Long Wan Village. After he finishes hoeing, he rests for a while on the ground near the village temple - a small house that contains an altar and statues of the village's ancestral gods.

"If I could begin my life over again now, it would be a better life," says the 70-year-old farmer. "I would not have to go hungry. Life would not be as hard as it was in the old days." In the days before the 1949 communist revolution, he recalls, food was in such short supply that he would sometimes scavenge for vegetables left behind in the fields. In those days, he and many other villagers didn't own land and were forced to work for rich village landlords. While some were kind, others were "very bad," says Nu Li, who as a boy cared for their animals or collected leaves and small pieces of fire wood to exchange for rice.

Like many villagers, he recalls a childhood marked by early family deaths and social upheaval. When he was five years old his father died and a few years later his brother died. By the time he was in his twenties, Japanese soldiers based in nearby Zhanjiang were coming to the village to steal pigs and chickens. During the Chinese civil war that followed, the village was invaded by Kuomindang soldiers looking for food and new recruits. As supporters of Mao Zedong, the young people were unwilling to serve in the Kuomindang army and - as they did when the Japanese came - fled to the hills above the village, where fighting between Kuomindang soldiers and Mao supporters took place.

While the village young people have no memory of Liang Nu Li's bitter past, Liang Zhen Hai, a village leader, does: he too remembers a time of hunger in Long Wan Village. "Before Liberation (a term commonly used to refer to the Communist Party's 1949 victory) we barely had enough food," he says. "We had some food, but it was bad food - maybe some sweet potatoes. We didn't have enough rice."

But while the revolution held out the

promise of a more just distribution of wealth in the village and a more prosperous future, Communist Party policies were often ineffective. Soon after it gained power, he says, the Party confiscated the land of the rich landlords and redistributed it amongst the people. Not long after, though, in the latter half of the 1950s, the People's Commune system was begun in which villagers worked the land in common and were assigned to work teams. Zhen Hai explains that under the commune system, the farmers were given work points according to the time they spent working in the fields.

"After the harvest they would divide the food according to a farmer's work points," he says. But the commune system, he adds, was flawed: it didn't inspire people to work hard. "People went to work," he says, "but they were lazy." Because some villagers worked hard but others didn't, production remained low and the people failed to prosper.

In those early years of the revolution, the Communist Party initiated various "movements" to inspire the people. But "these movements didn't inspire people to work hard," says Liang Ge, a 52-year-old farmer. "People didn't have enough food. The government forced us to do things but no one was willing." In 1958, for example, the "Great Leap Forward" movement was initiated. As part of it, Long Wan villagers were required to take their meals together in dining halls. The government forced the people to go to the halls but the people didn't really want to eat in common, he says. The communal dining halls were a failure and were discontinued about a year later.

It was only in 1980 that some of the revolution's early promise was realized: the Communist Party, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, scrapped the communes and initiated the household responsibility system in which people who worked hard could earn more money and rice. "They have the incentive to produce more," says Liang Zhen Hai.

Under the new system, every villager has a contract with the government and is leased a share of land to cultivate.

## *The Changing Face of Long Wan Village*

When the rice is harvested, he explains, the people give the government part of it as a tax and sell it an additional amount at a below-market rate. The rice that remains belongs to the farmers. To earn cash, the farmers sell their sugarcane to a government factory in nearby Shuixi County. Other crops - such as peanuts, sweet potatoes and vegetables - are kept for the villagers' own use or sold in the local market. Most farmers can earn about 1,000 yuan (some say 800-900) a year, others as much as 2,000 yuan. The villagers generally earn enough to cover their expenses, but they are often hard-pressed if there is a wedding or if they need to build a new house, says Liang Zhen Hai.

But while the policies initiated by Deng have in many ways revitalized the countryside and brought improvements to village life, many farmers in Long Wan remain discontented. Even elderly villagers who lived through years of near-famine believe that life today remains difficult. They say the farm work is still hard and the pay not high enough. It's the perceived harshness of life that casts a shadow over Long Wan Village and that prods young people to dream of starting their own businesses or moving to the city to find higher-paying jobs.

In the village, many farmers live with a sense of hopelessness. Still controlled by government authorities and unable to change their positions easily, many villagers are resigned to their "fate," believing that the future will be no better than the present. There's an undertone of despair in this Guangdong village that's exacerbated by the villagers' belief that city dwellers are living a better life than themselves. With televisions in many village homes now, the farmers are able to see for themselves the changes taking place in Chinese cities as a result of the rapidly growing Chinese economy as well as the prosperity of places like Hong Kong, which continues to exert a powerful influence over the people of Guangdong Province.

Gone are the heady days of the revolution when many Chinese people

embraced the Communist Party and believed that it had the people's interests at heart. What remains now is an undertone of cynicism that's directed toward the Party when the villagers think local leaders are collecting too many taxes or when they invade the village in the middle of the night to drag off people who have violated China's one-child per family birth control policy.

While villagers are usually reluctant to discuss political subjects openly, a recent raid caused a number of villagers to speak bitterly about the local leaders. One man took the occasion to complain about the Party officials' penchant for accepting bribes. Not long ago, he explains, he was riding his bicycle in a nearby town and was struck by a vehicle. When he sought to get redress, local officials would only help him if he paid them a bribe. He also complains that the local cadres force the villagers to pay taxes not authorized by the Central Government and embezzle some of the fines villagers pay as punishment for having too many children.

The Communist Party is "worst than the Guomindang," says another villager sarcastically. Many people, he adds, "hate them" because they're always trying to think up ways to take more from the people. "The leaders are like emperors," he complains.

And while the Party claims that local leaders are elected by the farmers, several villagers say the elections are rigged. One elderly villager scoffs when asked about village elections, claiming that there are no "real" elections because the villagers can only elect village and Xiang (area) leaders from a list drawn up by the cadres. The people, he continues, have little control over the cadres. "They do what they want," he says, bitterly. "They don't care what the people say about them." He charges that the leaders not only receive a wage from the government, but also get "special treatment" and can buy such things as fertilizer at reduced rates.

But despite these grievances, the villagers can do little to alter their situation, says one young villager. In the end the farmers always obey the leaders. It's impossible for them to do anything

## IN CHINA



Children catching insects on a summer afternoon.

against the government, he says. In fact, they don't care much about who is leading them. Whoever can give them a good life will be a good leader in their eyes, he explains. If, however, the leaders are bad ones, the farmers can do little to get rid of them.

The young man says that even after the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations and killings, the reaction in the village was subdued. It was just another piece of news to them and not something they thought too much about. They thought that what the students did was foolish because they would never succeed in changing the government, he

says. In fact, many villagers - the young man included - would like to join the Communist Party (there are 20 members in Long Wan) because they believe it's the most effective way to get ahead in Chinese society.

But while joining the Party still holds an allure for the powerless in Chinese society, it's the dream of becoming a businessman and earning a large income that holds the most sway over the rural imagination now. The words "business" and "money" are spoken like mantras in both Long Wan Village and in nearby Zhanjiang. While political dissatisfactions are sharpened when local Party



Liang Nu Li resting at the edge of the rice fields.

officials burden them with taxes or deprive them of having more children, politics remains secondary. The business of the village now - at least in the imagination of farmers - is business.

In the eyes of most villagers, the farmer who lives in the new house at the far end of the village has gotten ahead, though not because he has joined the Communist Party. Almost certainly the village's most successful businessman, he sits with his son in the living room of his new three-story house, perhaps the largest in the village. In Long Wan only a handful of people have become rich or lived out the currently popular dream of starting a business.

Although the businessman's house has not been completely finished, the family moved in several days ago because a fortune teller said it was an auspicious day. To build an average-sized village house only costs about 10,000 yuan, but the businessman's house will cost him between 60,000 and 70,000 yuan. He built such an expensive house with profits from his village stone-crushing business.

After the new farm policy went into effect more than 10 years ago, he explains, he soon realized that he couldn't earn much money from farming alone. Searching for another source of income, he discovered that the army had a stone-crushing machine that it had tried - but

failed - to use profitably. The farmer, who declined to give his name, and several other villagers bought the machine from the army for 4,000 yuan and used it to crush stone taken from a village hillside. They then sold the small pieces of stone to construction companies, which in turn used it to make concrete.

The farmer's son believes that his father succeeded because he - unlike many villagers - was willing to take a chance. But while the son, who himself has a small business hauling sugarcane and other materials in a small truck his father bought him, seems optimistic about the village's future, his father is more cautious, explaining that while village incomes have risen dramatically over the last decade, the same rapid growth can't be expected in the future. He believes the villagers must find other ways to raise their standard of living. Even the most skillful farmers won't be able to increase their incomes as they did during the last decade because most of the land is already being cultivated. The only alternative now, he says, is for the villagers to develop new businesses.

\* Chao Li Liang, a 26-year-old farmer, agrees. Standing on a small village bridge, Chao hopes that the stream below will someday make him rich. Chao says that he has seen others succeed in business and now is eager to catch up with them. He explains that he and several other villagers have purchased a machine to remove sand from the stream bed. While some villagers are opposed to their plan, charging that it could damage the small bridge, Chao believes they're just jealous. "They're afraid we'll get rich," says Chao, who plans to sell the sand to construction companies.

Like many village young people, Chao never finished middle school. He says a dispute with a teacher was the deciding factor in his decision to drop out. He recalls how the teacher ordered him to write a self-criticism after he failed to show up for a village work detail. He refused to write it and his relationship with the teacher gradually deteriorated to the point where he left school. He admits, however, that he and his friends had little interest in school. "We thought it wouldn't get us anywhere," he says.

In the past, Chao had several construction-related jobs and was able to live for a while outside the village. "The world outside can open your eyes," he says. Living in the city he could see films, visit shops, and meet many different kinds of people. Though he believes "the outside world is better," Chao says that "if you're away from the village for a long time you begin to miss it." In the long run, however, village life holds little promise for young people like himself. In Long Wan, he says, "there's no future, and it's impossible to leave."

(Part 3 in a Long Wan series.)



Young students returning home from school.

## FILM

# Asian Film's Number One Supporter

For more than 15 years now, Asian CineVision has been at the vanguard of efforts to bring Asian films to a larger audience in the United States.

Through its annual Asian American International Film Festival, some of which was recently shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the New York-based organization exposes American audiences to films by Asian filmmakers from around the world. There are films by Asian Americans and Canadians as well as films from Hong Kong, Korea, mainland China, and Southeast Asia.

"The objective is to help Asian American media in this country," says Peter Chow, an Asian CineVision founder and its current executive director who attended the opening night of the MFA film festival last month. "If there's no one making films, there's no Asian American media."

Chow points out that as the Asian American community grows in the US, Asian CineVision grows with it. The organization's goal is to offer audiences an "overview of Asian American media." Founded in 1978 on the Lower East Side of Manhattan with a three-day fes-



*Asian CineVision executive director Peter Chow at the organization's 10th anniversary celebration.*

tival of 50 films, Asian CineVision has screened more than 400 films by 300 different filmmakers in the course of its 15-year history.

Throughout the 1980s the festival had to expand to keep up with the growing number of films being produced by Asians in the US and abroad. The organization also began to seek festival support from corporations like MCI and New York Life, two of the sponsors of last year's festival.

Though based in the US, the festival showcases films from around the world. Worldwide, says Chow, Hong Kong films are

currently enjoying the most commercial success of the various Asian films. "Hong Kong films are seen all over Asia," he says. "Right now I think Hong Kong films are getting a lot more attention from the press and the audience."

The reason, he says, is that "Hong Kong films tend to be more entertaining" and more commercial. Mainland China films, on the other hand, are generally not commercial. "They don't make films to be entertaining," he says, adding that the films of each country have their own distinctive character.

The number of Asians making films is also expanding, according to Minne Hong, Asian CineVision's exhibition director. She says the increase reflects the growth of the Asian "diaspora." The festival now includes films by Asian Canadians and Asian Britains, as well as an increasing number by overseas Indian films. "It's becoming much more international," she says. "It's getting to be more of a pan-Asian festival."

A new breed of filmmaker also seems to be one development of a growing pan-Asian culture. Filmmakers seem to be moving from country to country.

Some filmmakers, for example, have grown up in Asian countries but are now living in the US. Li An, the director of the well-received film, "Pushing Hands," was born in Taiwan but is now living in the US. "There are a lot of filmmakers going across borders," Hong says. The film "To Live(e)" by Evans Chan is an example of a Hong Kong-born filmmaker who lives in the United States but returned to Hong Kong to make his film.

The festival selections shown at the MFA represent a wide range of styles, running times, and content. For example, the film "Be Good My Children" by Christine Chang is about a Korean American family, while "Open Letter" by Canadian filmmaker Brenda Joy Lem explores what it means to be an Asian woman living in a Western country. Also shown at the festival were feature-length films, such as the Hong Kong-produced martial arts film, "Once Upon a Time in China."

While many of the films shown at the festival - which is non-competitive and doesn't offer awards - are shorts made by young unknown filmmakers, some festival films eventually find their way to larger audi-

ences. An example is Gregg Rocke's film "the Living End," a film about gay men which has received a lot of critical attention, according to Hong.

The filmmakers who take part in the annual festival are a very diverse group, says Hong, who adds that many Asian American filmmakers "tend to want to deal with the issues of race and identity because those interests are crucial to their lives."

She says, however, that many filmmakers eventually move beyond those immediate concerns. "As they go on they tackle a whole lot of issues," she says, pointing out that Rocke's film addresses the issue of HIV and AIDS.

In addition to giving Asian filmmakers exposure, the Asian CineVision's film festival also offers participants the chance to meet other Asian filmmakers and to exchange information about their work. It's a process, she suggests, that instills confidence and enthusiasm in young filmmakers. "We've seen a lot of filmmakers go on and continue to show more and more films," says Hong.

-R.O.

## Lorenzo

continued from page 1

One reason for the shortage of Chinese psychiatrists, she explains, is that Chinese who become doctors seldom choose the mental health field. They're more likely to become surgeons, says Lorenzo. "Psychology is not a field Chinese value," she says. Though there are "very high-powered Chinese American psychiatrists" working in the Boston area, they are doing research on schizophrenia at Harvard. "They have nothing to do with our population," she says.

But while Chinese doctors may not be drawn to the field of psychiatry, the Chinese community needs psychiatric services. Lorenzo points out that there's a mistaken belief within the health-care-provider community that "this population is not psychologically-minded" and therefore doesn't need many

psychiatric services.

People who need the services, however, may not go out of their way to find them. Lorenzo says her patients are generally referred to her by physicians, family members, hospitals and other health care providers. "Anybody but the clients," she adds, explaining that Asians usually are reluctant to seek help for mental problems because they believe it implies they have a serious mental illness such as schizophrenia. In fact, she says, many of her clients believe they are not ill at all.

Lorenzo's clients include American-born Chinese, recent immigrants, Southeast Asian refugees, and children. And the conditions that lead them to seek help range from chronic mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, to marital problems, domestic violence, and attention problems in children.

Some problems, she says, are associated with the stresses of immigration. For many im-

migrants, life in the United States presents problems that wouldn't exist in their native countries, where the family unit is often stronger and perhaps less affected by external factors. Moreover, in Chinese culture, more emphasis is placed on the overall well-being of the family than on the personal concerns of its individual members.

If mental problems do occur in China, they would often be handled within the family, says Lorenzo, who adds that many of her clients come to her because they really don't have anyone to discuss their problems with. In

China, for example, "they can go to their family to talk about their problems," she says. In the US "they don't have the support they have in China."

"People are much more involved with struggling for survival," she says of Chinese immigrants here. At the same time that they're working 12-hour days and six-day weeks, they're struggling "to adapt to this lifestyle." They must also contend with problems that develop within families when adults have to rely on their English-speaking children for help with daily life tasks.

## FRAMINGHAM STATE COLLEGE

### Admissions Counselor

Position includes full range of admissions responsibilities including recruitment and selection, interviewing, and special projects as assigned. The position requires excellent communication and organizational skills. Responsible for coordination of Student Outreach and Alumni Admissions programs. Candidate must be willing to travel regionally and to work occasional evenings and weekends. A Bachelor's Degree (Master's preferred) with one year direct admissions experience is required. Experience with computer applications and data processing techniques is strongly preferred. Since the position requires travel to high schools, community colleges and college information fairs, the candidate must have reliable transportation. Please send a letter of interest, resume and the names of three professional references postmarked by April 30, 1993 to: Search Committee, Admissions Office, Framingham State College, 100 State St., P.O. Box 9101, Framingham, MA 01701-9101.

*Framingham State College*

Framingham State College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity employer which actively seeks to increase the diversity of its workforce. Applications from women, people of color, and persons with disabilities are encouraged.

### WINTER VALLEY RESIDENCES FOR THE ELDERLY, INC.

Winter Valley Residences for the Elderly, Inc., a 160-unit building financed by HUD for elderly citizens, is now accepting applications.

Minorities and handicapped are urged to apply - anticipated vacancies in the future.

Winter Valley has studio, one and two bedroom, and handicapped units and is owned and operated by Milton Residences for the Elderly, Inc. located at 600 Canton Avenue, Milton, MA

Contact: Virginia F. Wells, Manager

698-3005

## CASA MARIA APARTMENTS ELDERLY/HANDICAPPED HOUSING

Casa Maria Apartments, Section 8 subsidized apartment complex in Boston is now accepting applications for its waiting list for low income elderly (62 years of age or older) or handicapped persons. Easy access to transportation, laundry facilities, wall-to-wall carpeting and more. Applications are available at the management office at 130 Endicott St., Boston, MA 02113 or by calling 617-367-2667.



Sometimes, for example, eight-year-olds are paying bills and talking on the telephone for their parents; sometimes they serve as their parents' interpreters at important interviews - a situation that can upset the natural family dynamic, she says. "Social Security never provides interpreters," she points out. Because so many institutions and agencies do not provide interpreters, it's difficult for many immigrants to "access institutional resources without using their offspring," she explains.

Though children tend to take on many adult responsibilities at an early age, they remain emotionally undeveloped. "The kids grow up unevenly," says Lorenzo, who believes that some parents aren't spending enough time with their children and in some cases are leaving them home alone while they're working. In some instances, the children do not "get their dependency needs met," she says. "The young kids are really in need of guidance."

As the Asian community in the Boston area grows and spreads beyond Chinatown to Allston-Brighton and cities like Quincy, the number of mental health problems within the community also seems to be on the rise. "We have lots and lots of problems in this community," she says.

"I think in earlier times the community was simpler," she says. "The people could help each other." Now, she explains, families may experience stress as they try to adapt to their new environment while at the same time providing help for members of their expanding families. "One person can send for 16 relatives," she says, adding that they must then help them find jobs and schools, as well as help them with such required tasks as filling out tax forms. Other problems may also arise that put additional

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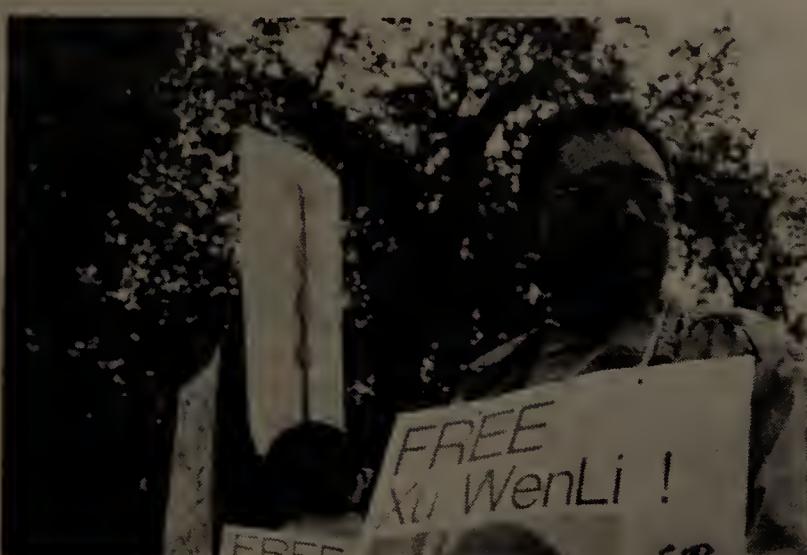
## HUMAN RIGHTS

## China Still Holds Political Prisoners

By Frankie Lau

We are a Massachusetts-based organization concerned about human rights in China. While the Chinese Government has recently released two student activists, Wang Dan and Guo Haifeng, we do not believe this reflects any basic improvement in the human rights situation in that country. While the sentences of Wang and Guo were to end in a few months even without the pardon, there are still hundreds, if not thousands, of political prisoners receiving long sentences and harsh treatment.

To cite an example, it has been documented in a recent Amnesty International report ("Torture in China," December, 1992) that many political prisoners held at Lingyuan 2nd Labor Reform Detachment, Liaoning Province, have been subjected to severe torture and cruel treatment. They include Liu Gang, a student leader of the 1989 democracy movement who had been sentenced to six years



A member of the Overseas Hong Kong Chinese for Democracy and Human Rights protesting the detention of Chinese political prisoners at a State House rally last year.

imprisonment. He was repeatedly beaten, stripped naked and tortured by high voltage electric batons and made to wear heavy leg irons. While trying to stage a hunger strike to protest, he had his arms broken by the jail warders. Monthly family visits and adequate medical care were

denied. Other political prisoners receiving similarly inhuman treatment in the same prison include Tang Yuanjuan, an engineer sentenced to 20 years; Leng Wanbao, a worker sentenced to eight years; Li Wei, sentenced to 13 years; Tian Xiaoming, a college graduate

sentenced to seven years; Chi Mengzhu, sentenced to 10 years, and many others arrested in relation to the democracy movement. It is estimated that there are more than 3,000 such labor reform camps throughout China, according to Harry Hongda Wu, a Stanford University researcher.

It should also be noted that the persecution does not stop when one is released from prison. The person released is deprived of all citizen's rights and is subject to arbitrary arrests. Many were taken into custody without notice, warrant, or any justification whatsoever. The ones who are not detained have to report to their local Public Security Bureau office weekly or bi-weekly. They can not travel anywhere beyond the city limit. They have no work, housing or access to other daily necessities, including food rationing. These people involuntarily become a burden to their families, relatives, and friends. As journalist

dissident Wang Ruowang said, "No, they are not released. They are merely transferred from small cages to large cages."

We believe the recent releases of several high-profile dissidents are but calculated moves by the Chinese Government to improve its image to the new Clinton Administration, and to the outside world in anticipation of the visit by the Olympic site selection team. Real improvement will not come until all the political prisoners have been released and the human rights of every Chinese citizen are respected.

(Frankie Lau is coordinator of the Association of Overseas Hong Kong Chinese for Democracy and Human Rights, which is the Greater Boston Area chapter of the Alliance of Hong Kong Chinese in the United States. Tel. 617-868-5374)

## Lorenzo

continued from page 4

pressure on families. There is currently, for example, a high unemployment rate in the community, with perhaps 40 percent of the restaurant workers...now unemployed," she says.

Lorenzo believes there are many forces working against the family structure here that make it less effective in shielding its members from stress. At the

same time, while she believes that the area's Asian community has its share of mental problems, she's also optimistic that many people can be successfully treated if there's someone available to listen to them. . .

Although Lorenzo bases much of her treatment on principles developed by Western psychiatry, she doesn't underestimate the importance of cultural factors in treating mental illness. She suggests that it's still unclear whether the principles of

Freud can be applied universally to people brought up in non-Western cultures.

Sometimes, she explains, illnesses present different symptoms, depending on the culture of the patient. She points out, for example, that depression has often been thought to be less prevalent in China than in Western countries. Lorenzo, however, questions this assumption, suggesting that depression is also a problem in China. It isn't, however, easily recognized there because in China "people who are depressed don't make waves." In China, depression might show up in physical ailments such as insomnia or aches and pains.

Lorenzo points out that some Chinese seek her help because they find that non-Chinese therapists don't completely understand the cultural conditions that have played a part in shaping their personalities. A person's cultural roots have a way of reasserting themselves as time passes, she says, joking that she sometimes finds herself now talking more like her mother.

Lorenzo says it's understandable that Asians may sometimes find that non-Asian therapists are unable to help them. Race, she suggests, is an unavoidable fact of life for Asian

Americans, who often find that it sets them apart, even if they don't want it to. "Even if we want to be Americans we can't look like Americans," she says. "Sooner or later you are going to come across discrimination." She suggests that a non-Asian therapist may not be able to fully grasp the psychological consequences of this.

Lorenzo says that marriage is also becoming more of a problem for people in the Asian community than it had been in the past. Because many people marry "mail-order brides" and the couples don't know each other well before they're married, problems sometimes develop. "Marriage - it's not as stable as it used to be," she says. "There are many people talking separation maybe because they're getting more information about individual rights."

Because of the kind of family problems she's seeing now, Lorenzo believes that "the family should spend some time with each other." That doesn't mean just going out to eat Dim Sum together, she says. They should "attend to each other more, rather than go out and make money. Sure you need money. But what's the use of going out to make money if you come back to an empty house?"

-Robert O'Malley

## PUBLIC NOTICE: SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Social Services announces an Open and Competitive Bid for Services for Battered Women and their Children. \$9.5 million will be allocated statewide, for the contract period July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994, with potential renewal through June 30, 1993.

RFP materials will be available on March 23, 1993 at the following sites: DSS Central Office, DSS Northeast Family Life Center, Arlington, DSS Southeast Family Life Center, Brockton, and DSS Western Family Life Center, Springfield. After March 23, 1993, RFP materials will only be available at DSS Central Office. Bidders Conferences will be held on March 24th in Worcester and March 25th in Boston. proposals must be returned no later than 5:00 PM on April 13, 1993. For more information contact Pamela Whitney at (617) 727-0900, Ext. 522 or Lonna Davis-Loblundo at Ext. 551.

## PREVENTION OUTREACH SPECIALIST

This is a 20-hour per week position that involves providing primary prevention services to communities within a 20-town region. The candidate selected will be bilingual and focus on various bicultural needs in the areas of substance abuse, HIV/AIDS and violence prevention. Goals include facilitating prevention programming planning, needs assessment and program implementation, and developing coalitions that address prevention issues.

To qualify, applicants must have proven experience in community development and coalition building in diverse communities. Must also be bilingual in one or more of the following languages: Spanish, Haitian, Creole, Portuguese, Brazilian, Chinese or Korean. Strong leadership and communication skills and a Bachelor's degree in a related area are important.

Please send your resume or call L. Bernstein, Employment Services, (617) 499-5067.



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# Calendar/Short News

## CALENDAR

**Ma Qingxiang Recent Paintings**, at the Chinese Culture Institute, 276 Tremont St., Boston, April 10 through May 29. Reception April 10 from 2-4 pm. Ma is a native of Quangdong, China. His paintings are primarily concerned with landscape.

**One With One** announces a new 11-week, 40 hour/week program, Entrance: English, for adults with college and/or advanced degrees from their countries of origin, but who lack access to employment due to limited English skills.

Participants must be welfare recipients and Boston residents. Dates: Mon.-Fri., April 12-June 30; Time: 8:15 am to 4:30 pm; at One With One, Brighton. For info. call Susan or Debra at 245-1691.

**Health Fair**. The South Cove Community Health Center will sponsor a Health Fair on April 27, 1993, from 8:30 am to 4 pm. Free multiple screenings will be offered. Optional blood chemistry tests will be offered for a small fee of \$15. Anyone 18 years of age or older may participate. For info. call 617-654-2958.

**Learn to Swim Lessons**, April 6-29, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the Quincy School Community Council, 885 Washington St., Boston. For info. call 635-5129. Fee is \$35 plus membership.

**Ballroom Dancing**. Boston Chinatown Post 328, the American Legion, will sponsor an Intermediate (With Basic review) Ballroom Dancing Class starting April 10, 1993, and running for four consecutive Saturdays from 11 am-12 pm. A

professional instructor will teach the elegant Waltz steps, ballroom etiquette, form, shape, style, and the joy of ballroom dancing. The fee is \$5 per hour/person (\$20/four Saturdays). Limited Admission. First come first served. If interested, contact Dave or Dot at 617-489-1144 or 377-4355.

**World Fair**. Boston University celebrates World Fair 1993 with performances and festivals celebrating world cultures:

**Vietnamese Performance Arts**, April 4, 6-8 pm, at the George Sherman Ballroom, 775 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Southeast Asian Night, dances of Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore, April 9, 8-10 pm, \$6, the Large Ballroom of the George Sherman Union, 2nd fl., 775 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

**Creating a World of Flowers**, April 8, 4:30-6 pm, room B31, 19 Deerfield St., Boston, a hands-on flower arranging workshop led by Chiharu Kobayashi of Nagoya, Japan. Admission is free. The event is part of the Boston University World Fair 1993. For info. call 353-3565 or 353-3581.

**Sushi Dinner**, April 4, hosted by the Japanese Cultural Society, from 5-8 pm in Towers Residence Hall, Franklin Lounge, 140 Bay State Road, Boston. Admission is free. The meal, featuring sushi prepared by professional chefs and authentic Japanese dishes made by members of the club. For info. call 353-3565 or 353-3581.

**Adult Ed.** The AACAs Adult Ed ESL Program is now accepting students for its next cycle of

ESL classes, starting May 4. Class schedules are 8:30-10:30 am and 6-8 pm. For more details and to schedule a placement test, come to AACAs, 90 Tyler St., Boston, or call 426-9492.

**Citizenship Classes**. Do you want to become an American citizen? Join our successful, intensive, and affordable morning or evening class for two weeks prior to the ETS monthly test. Apply now at AACAs, 90 Tyler St., Boston. Call 426-9492 for more details on both programs.

**Community Service Award**. The Asian American Unity Dinner Gala wishes to solicit nominations for this year's Community Service Award to an individual and to an organization/agency. Nominees for these awards must exemplify this year's theme, "Making a Difference" in the Asian American Community.

Each year the Asian American Unity Dinner Gala strives to make the event bigger and better. Last year, the dinner was a record success, both in terms of number of participants and corporate and business sponsors. As a result, we are able to award \$5,000 to the recipient of this year's organization/agency award. If a tie should occur, the amount will be divided accordingly. As the Unity Dinner Gala continues to grow, we hope to continue to bring assistance and recognition to many more deserving individuals and organizations/agencies.

The deadline for submitting nominations will be April 9, 1993. A request for a nomination form should be sent to: Asian American Unity Dinner Gala, P.O. Box 5803, Boston, MA 02114. Or contact Grace Yong Madsen 617-469-0992. Nomination forms can also be picked up at the office of May Kwan Lorenzo, 72 Kneeland St., Suite 204, Boston, MA 02111.

## SHORT NEWS

### TEACHERS WIN AWARDS

The Citywide Educational Coalition, a citizens' advocacy group for quality education in the Boston Public Schools, has

announced the winners of its 1993 Golden Apple Award. CWEC has been presenting the annual awards annually since 1987 to 15 outstanding Boston public school teachers.

Among the winning teachers this year are Susan Fung, of the Guild Elementary School; Steven Seto, of Snowden High School; and Ivy Wong Ho, of the Taft Middle School.

### KILLER SENTENCED

On Dec. 8, a Florida judge sentenced Bradley Mills, the first defendant in the murder of 19-year-old pre-med student Luyen Phan Nguyen, to 50 years in prison.

Nguyen was chased, beaten, and kicked to death by a mob of young men outside a Coral Springs apartment building after being called "chink" and "Viet-cong" at a nearby party. One of the defendants allegedly yelled, "I hate Vietnamese" during the attack.

Nguyen's father, a doctor in the Vietnamese army who treated American soldiers during the Vietnam war, fled with his family to America after being imprisoned in Vietnam when U.S. troops withdrew.

The murder prompted expressions of outrage from civil rights groups around the country, including the Asian-American Federation of Florida and the national Network Against Anti-Asian Violence.

"This deadly and unforgivable act of racial hatred underscores the rancor and blind hatred within our own communities that must be properly addressed," the Federation stated.

The trials of the other defendants should begin in early 1993.

-The Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance

### ACDC CAPITAL CAMPAIGN

The Asian Community Development Corporation (ACDC) is seeking Capital Fund contributions for its planned Oak Terrace housing project in Chinatown. The money would be used for special needs that may arise in the development of the project.

ACDC is seeking to raise

### BROOKLINE PROPERTY OWNERS AND FIRST-HOMEBUYERS ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING

The Town of Brookline has funding available through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program to assist current Brookline property owners in making repairs (rehabilitation) to their properties. The new Home Program has funding available to assist first-time homebuyers interested in purchasing a home within Brookline and funding is also available to assist owners of single family, multi-family and SRO (rooming houses) to make necessary repairs.

### CDBG Programs for Owner-Occupied and Investor Owned Properties

Low interest (0%-8%) rehabilitation loans from \$5,000 to \$40,000 are available to assist property owners in making necessary repairs to their properties. Grants and rebates are also available for qualified applicants.

8% interest rate Loans from \$5,000 to \$50,000 for LEAD PAINT ABATEMENT are available for single and multi-family properties within the Town.

### HOME Programs for Owner-Occupied, Investor and SRO Properties

No interest (0%) loan for the repair and improvement of single family homes and multi-family buildings (including SRO) occupied by low and very-low income owners and/or their tenants. Maximum loan amounts are based on assessed value. Unit size, need, rents and debt service.

### HOME First-Time Homebuyers Program

Low interest, 20 year term, 2nd mortgage loans with NO MONTHLY PAYMENTS are available, to assist with the down payment, for first-time homebuyers looking for an affordable unit within the Town.

All programs require income eligibility for the owner(s) and/or tenants and buyer(s). Additional eligibility requirements must be met as per Federal and Program regulations. For additional information contact: Bruce Genest, Program Coordinator, Housing Rehabilitation Office, Town Hall, 333 Washington Street, 4th Floor, Brookline, MA 02146-6899, or call: 730-2090.

\$500,000. Contributions can range from \$100,000 (to have a name placed in a Lobby, plaza or community room) to \$250 and less. Contact the ACDC office for details. 617-482-2380, FAX 617-482-3056.

## CTOWN BEAUTIFICATION

\*The next Chinatown Cleanup is set for June 5. The Chinatown Beautification Committee hopes this notice will give adequate time to residents, businesses, visitors and volunteers to respond as enthusiastically as in the past years to the chance to offer its services to the community. The Committee is hard at work on the project and details of Clean Up Day activities will be forthcoming.

\*William Moy, moderator of the Chinatown Neighborhood Council (CNC), reported that he received a positive response from the Public Works Department to a proposal to provide banners for the lighting posts in Chinatown. He said the two groups will work out the details of the plan.

\*Davis Woo, CNC executive director, suggested that the Beautification Committee become a separate nonprofit entity to undertake future projects.

\*Donald Wong, a member of the CNC and the CCBA business committee, urged members of the Chinatown community to voice their objections to a section of a 1992 Boston Concierges guide book in which negative comments were made about Chinatown. The "Chinatown" section advised visitors to avoid the area. Wong also said that the Committee can make Chinatown more attractive to visitors.

\*On display at the meeting were Chinese-language "Keep Chinatown Clean" banners as well as six "Welcome to Chinatown" banners (three in English and three in Chinese). The Economic Development and Industrial Corporation of Boston donated the banners, which will soon be hung in the core business district.

\*Jacqueline Jones, Associate Director of Serve-a-Thon City Year, presented CBC with a copy of a videotape on the October 1992 Chinatown Cleanup, which can be loaned out for viewing. Please contact Amy Guenat 617-449-1849 if interested. Ms. Jones also informed the Asian community of the benefits the City Year program offers youths. Interested young people should call 451-0699 for additional information.

\*Mr. John Meaney, Principal Health Inspector of the city's Inspectional Services Department, Rodent Control division, said a team of inspectors will go door-to-door in Chinatown this spring to conduct a rodent and sanitation survey, which is meant to help solve rodent problems in the neighborhood and educate residents and businesses on proper sanitation and rodent proofing. The survey will include exterior and basement inspections. Residents should expect to see the health inspectors in late April and May. If residents have concerns or questions they should contact Robert Chan of the ISD at 635-5352.

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**TICKET PRICES ARE \$5.50** general admission for a double feature. The Brattle is easily accessible via the MBTA Red-Line.

## Request for Owner Proposals

### Section 8 Project-Based Certificates/ Family Self-Sufficiency Program

The Boston Housing Authority (BHA) seeks proposals from rental property owners or developers for rehabilitation or new construction projects which require Section 8 Project-Based Certificates to insure project feasibility. Such assistance will enable the owner/developer to make housing units available to low income households within the Section 8 Existing Fair Market Rent Schedule. Assistance for up to 13 two-bedroom units is currently available.

Once completed, projects must be offered to participants in the BHA's Family Self-Sufficiency Program. A selection preference will be given to proposals which provide for the implementation and coordination of support services to Family Self-Sufficiency program participants. Only those proposals submitted in response to this advertisement will be considered for selection.

Owner proposal packets for the Section 8 Project-Based Certificate/Family Self-Sufficiency Program are available at the Boston Housing Authority at 52 Chauncy Street, 4th Floor, Boston, MA 02111. Applicants are encouraged to submit proposals as soon as possible. The deadline for such submissions is 3pm on Mon., May 24, 1993.

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## EDUCATION FEATURE



# College in the Fall? Start Early!

by Elizabeth Lee

Applying to college is definitely an intricate process that begins freshman year in high school with grades, course selections, and activities. Of course, terrible freshman grades or even low standardized test scores should not be discouraging. Choosing a college is a two-way street. Colleges try to make a match with students while students should see if the college is a good match for them.

Erika Ono, Assistant Director of Admissions at Boston University, suggested students look within themselves.

Students need to decide what type of college appeals to them. Important considerations might be location, size, religion, liberal arts, technical, single-sex, private, and public, each having its own advantages.

"Students need to start early," warned Ono. "A common mistake is to start senior year." She suggested students start at least during the spring of their junior year, in order to have enough time to take required tests more than once.

The key is "to know what you want to get out of college," Ono said. Although students do not declare a major until the end of their sophomore year, being honest and focussed will keep more options open.

One way is through researching colleges and majors through books, college guides, and individual college catalogs. Each school's application is different and may require different standardized tests such as the ACT, SAT, or Achievement Test. Usually, students take the SAT or ACT during the spring of their junior year, and sometimes retake it in the fall.

According to Ono, the admissions formula is not complicated. Although there is not one element of the application that is weighed more heavily, a solid academic record is the best indication of success.

"We look closely at high school accomplishments beginning freshman year through senior year," Ono said. "Course selection and grades are important, along with essays, recommendations, extracurricular activities, and test scores."

"It is important to be careful, serious, and complete," Ono added, pointing out that incomplete and oftentimes wrong forms reflect poorly upon the applicant.

With the college application process comes a level of anxiety and stress, but the best way to

prepare is to follow some basic guidelines.

"The first thing I look at after the major is to make a list of schools in the area [students] want to be in," Tamara Devlin, guidance counselor and Spanish teacher at Newman Preparatory School, said.

Devlin works closely with individual students to help them through the intricate application process. Yet, students must be honest with themselves, she said. She stressed that students must look at their grades next to the school's expectations.

"Be realistic," Devlin reminds her students, "but don't sell yourself short either."

In order to avoid the tragedy of not getting into any schools, Devlin suggested students apply to a range of colleges to be able to make a selection in the end, including a couple of long shots, a few safety schools, and ones at which students will probably be accepted.

Students also should not discount the option of enrolling in a community college, where costs are manageable and classes

are smaller. If students do not transfer," she said. "What's important is not what school you go into, but what school you come out of."

Starting early will assure a range of choices and help said Devlin. College choice comes down to ease the sometimes painful junior college, it's easier to find the atmosphere in which the



Bunker Hill Community College

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# How to Apply for Financial Aid

by Elizabeth Lee

Private colleges are struggling to keep the cost of tuition, room and board under \$100,000 for four years. The price of an education is quickly becoming the deciding factor in attending a state university or a community college over a private one. The cost of a college is probably as important as its location, program, and size, at least for parents.

Yet, the outrageous price tag should not rule out a college.

Financial aid is available in three different forms: grants and scholarships, which do not have to be repaid; loans, which is borrowed money that is repaid with interest after college; and college work-study, which lets students work and earn money during school. Most students receive a combination of these three.

A student's first step in finding out about student aid is to check all the resources. It is important to contact the financial aid administrator at each interested school. They will know what aid is available and the total cost of education.

For high school students, guidance counselors are a good source for getting information on federal and state aid programs. Moreover, contacting the higher education agency within a student's home state will get information about state aid.

Federal aid is available by filling out the new Free Application for Federal Students Aid (FAFSA). Students should also fill out the Financial Aid Form (FAF), because some colleges still use those figures in calculating a financial aid package.

The FAFSA determines aid eligibility by a standard formula which places students along a Student Aid Index. Through this application, students apply for Pell Grants, which are based on family need and the educational costs at the school, federal loans, and federal work-study.

Therefore, even students who do not think they are eligible for federal grants still need to fill out the form. Many schools will not consider students for aid until they see the Student Aid Index results.

Another type of federal aid is the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG), which is used to supplement the Pell Grant. Each student can receive up to \$4,000/year, depending on his need, the availability of funds at each school, and the size of each package.

Federal loans available are the Perkins Loan, Health Education Assistance Loan (HEAL), Stafford Loan, Parent PLUS Loan, and Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS).

For the Stafford Loan, freshmen can borrow up to \$2,625 per year, sophomores up to \$3,500 per year, and juniors and seniors up to \$5,500 per year. These loans are mainly reserved for low-income students, and repayment begins six months after graduation.

For students who are ineligible for either the Stafford Loan or the Pell Grant, the PLUS and SLS loans are available. Unfortunately, repayment usually begins within sixty days after first getting the money. Application for these loans are through lenders such as a bank or

savings and loan institutions.

Students should be aware of other options in financing an education. For example, a co-op program offers students alternate semesters of school and employment. The advantage is making money to pay for college and also gaining valuable job experience.

Working during college is also available through the college work-study program. These

part-time jobs are funded by the government and administered by the schools. They are also a way to get experience in a field while earning spending money.

Another trend to watch is paying for four years of college up front. Freezing tuition this way may be an option for those who have the money at hand.

Other sources of aid include private scholarships from religious organizations, frater-

nities, community organizations, and civic groups. Scholarships based on race, field of interest, or merit are also available. Many private scholarship funds go unused each year, because students just don't know about them.

Financial aid is available to everyone. But like college applications, applying early is crucial to getting as much money as possible before it runs out.

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The next issue of Sampan will be published on April 16, 1993. Press releases and advertisements which require typesetting or artwork are accepted up to Friday, April 9, 1993. Camera-ready ads are accepted up to Monday, April 12, 1993.

Please note: Calendar items are accepted up to Friday, April 9, 1993 for the April 16, 1993 edition.

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# How to Choose an ESL Program

by Elizabeth Lee

Choosing an English as a Second Language (ESL) program is like choosing a college. First, it is important to assess your personal goals. Different programs are geared toward different students, all focusing on teaching English to foreign-born students. Some students only want survival English skills, others plan to pursue an academic track, while still others seek a slower class. Other considerations are the cost of fees and books, class size, location, requirements, and class structure.

Survival English skills for recent immigrants are available at certain churches in the community and are a good starting point for beginners. Most ESL programs have elementary, intermediate, and advanced levels, and also require preliminary assessment of skills in order to be placed into the proper level.

"The most important thing is proper assessment," Mike McSweeney, Division Dean for English, ESL, and Foreign Language at Bunker Hill Community College, said.

"With poor assessment, you might have fifteen people on different levels," he continued.

Another important factor to keep in mind is having a qualified ESL teacher, because it is still a relatively new field of teaching, McSweeney said.

While some programs have written tests, Pastor Kenson Ho of the Boston Chinese Church of Saving Grace only requires prospective students to read aloud one to two passages for assessment. His program places students in three different classes: elementary, junior, and citizenship.

"We are trying to help in whatever way we can in the community," Pastor Ho said, adding that the citizenship class has graduated over two hundred students since the program began with the establishment of the church.

Certain classes are also geared toward specific students. For example, the Boston Chinese Evangelical Church offers a special elderly class in their Community English Adult Beginner Classes. According to Siu Yu, the program's coordinator, the class was created to meet the needs of a small elderly group who study at a slower pace than the regular classes.

Furthermore, the program also offers limited free child care for students during Saturday class sessions.

Although ESL programs may provide survival English skills, job training skills are perhaps more important, according to Jack Cumiskey, Director of Skills Training of Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD).

"Immigrants need transferable job skills," Cumiskey continued. "Technical skills will allow you to go with little English."

For students looking for an ESL program, he cited one careful consideration. "In classes with over fifteen students," Cumiskey said, "they are not able to focus on speaking and listening skills, and as a result, the rate of improvement is slow."

ESL programs are also incorporated into some college cur-

"Our students are ideally on a college track," Brian Kenney, Director of Admissions at Franklin explained, "and their only barrier to succeed is language."

Two years ago, this program began as a tutoring program. Now it is geared towards engineering majors, focusing on English terms specific to en-

gineering, according to Kenney.

All of these ESL programs are a little different, but all are geared toward certain needs. To get the most out of any program, assessing your personal needs is the first step.

Other colleges also offer programs that help students achieve proficiency in English before beginning their college course. For instance, the University of Massachusetts at Boston offers a free Developmental Studies Program (DSP)

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ESL

## 英語課程要切合需要

選擇學習英語課程如同挑選一所大學。首先，重要的是估計你個人的目標。不同的計劃適合於不同的學生。有些學生只想獲得基本英語技能，另一些則打算在學術上求發展，還有些尋找適於老年公民的慢速班。其他的考慮因素是費用和書籍開支，班級規模、地點、要求、班級結構、和學生組成。

某些社區教堂為新移民提供基本英語技能班，這對初學者是良好的開端。多數 ESL 計劃都分初級、中級和高級水平，也需經預先技能評估以便分入程度合適的班。

邦克山社區學院（Bunker Hill Community College）英語作第二語言及外語部主任費克·費維尼說。恰如其份的評估測驗很重要，測驗題設計得不好，會使十五個人都水平不同。

另一個重要因素是教師是否有資格教授英語作第二語言，因這是個較新的教學領域。

波士頓救恩堂（The Boston Chinese Church of Saving Grace）的柏斯托·胡說，雖然有些計劃有書面測驗，但只要求未來的學生大聲讀一、兩段文即可。他的計劃將學生分在初級、中級和公民三個不同的班。自該教堂建立以來，公民班已畢業了二百多名學生。

學生的組成也是個重要因素。例如，波士頓基督教華人佈道會（The Boston Chinese Evangelical Church）在其社區提供一種特別老年班：英語成人初學者班。該計劃協理余素說，這課程是為滿足一小群在慢速班和普通班學習的老年人的需要而建立。該計劃在上課時還提供有限的免費托兒服務。

波士頓社區發展行動（ABCD）的技能訓練主任傑克·卡米斯基說，雖然 ESL 計劃可提供基本英語課程

，但職業培訓技能可能更加重要。移民們需要改進職業技能，如有技術的話，那怕英語差些也可找到工作。

對尋找 ESL 計劃的學生，他提醒要注意，超過十五名學生的班，在聽、說的進步上會較小班緩慢得多。

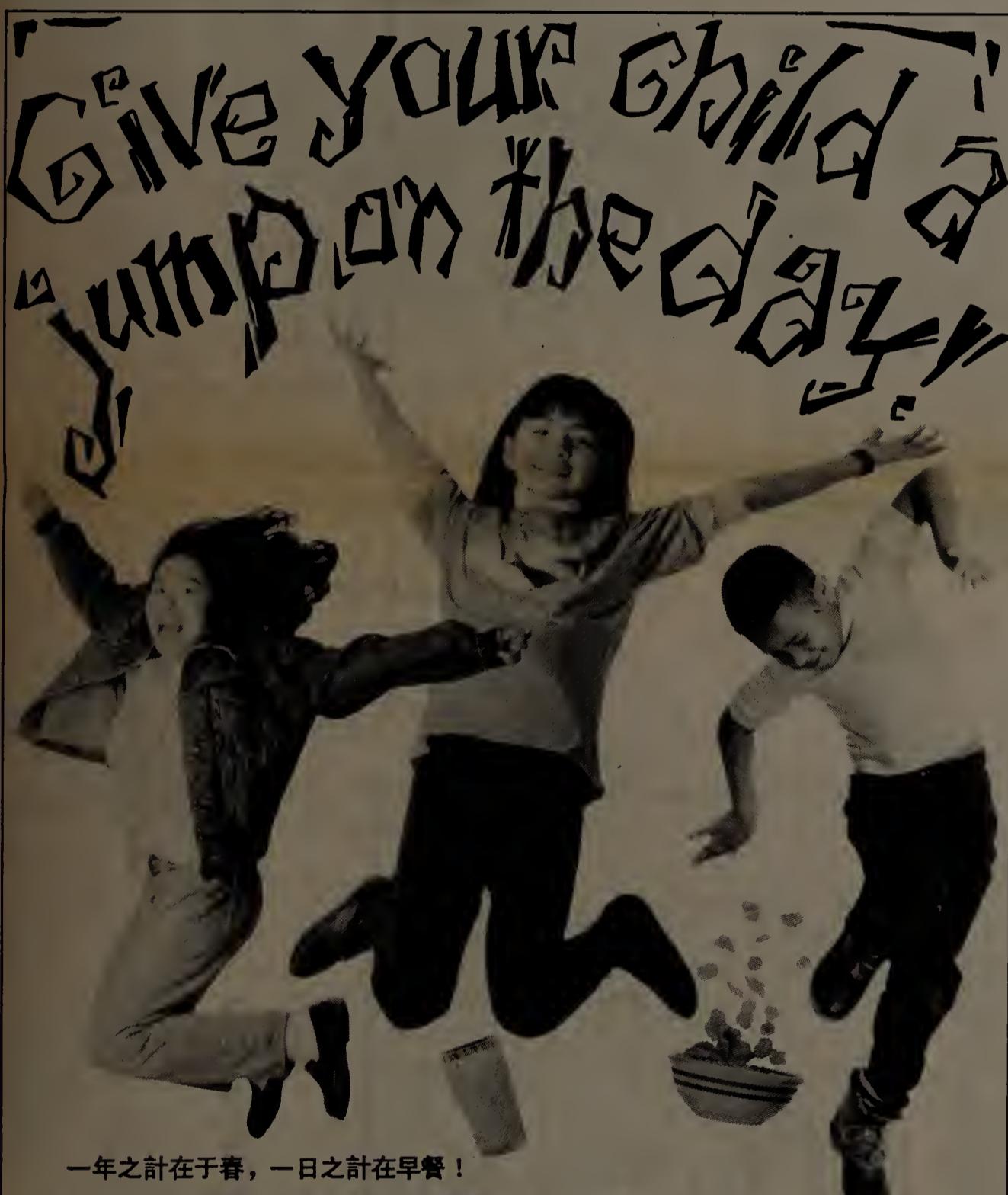
許多大學院校也有 ESL 課程，因為許多外國出生的大學生雖數理技能很強，英語卻較差。  
波士頓弗蘭克林學院（The Franklin Institute of Boston）為學生提供 ESL 延長學位計劃，可同

採訪：李杏蓉  
翻譯：朱偉憶

時掌握英語和工程技能。該校行政主任說，學生們很有智慧，而唯一的障礙是語言。兩年前，此計劃始於課外輔導，現在是適合於工程專業學生的工程專業英語課。

其他院校也提供計劃幫助學生在開始其大學課程之前，達到英語熟練水平。例如，波士頓麻州大學開設一項免費發展學習計劃（DSP）供剛從高中畢業者學習，結果優者可保證進入該校。

所有這些 ESL 計劃都略有不同，但都適合某種需求，估計你個人的需要是最重要第一步。



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孩子只有吃好早餐，才能專心學習，而保證您的孩子吃好早餐的最佳辦法就是參加學校早餐計劃。

學校早餐計劃在學校給您的孩子供應有益健康、營養合理的早餐，提供專心學習、學業有成所需要的量，以及孩子健康成長不可或缺的營養。

所有的孩子都可以參加 — 您今天就可以給孩子的學校打電話，查詢供應早餐的時間。這是幫您的孩子吃好一日之計的早餐最容易的辦法！

麻省教育局

學校早餐計劃

SAMPLE FOOD DONATIONS PROVIDED BY QUAKER OATS COMPANY® AND VERYFINE PRODUCTS, INC.  
IN THE OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM, NO CHILD WILL BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST  
BECAUSE OF RACE, SEX, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, AGE OR HANDICAP.



# 特刊 教育



申請院校是個實際上從高中一年級就開始的複雜過程，涉及成績、選課和活動等因素。當然，糟糕的一年級成績和標準考試低分數並不應成為申請大學的障礙。選擇院校是條雙行道。在院校挑選學生的同時，學生也在挑選院校。

波士頓大學招生助理主任伊瑞卡·歐諾說，學生們應有自知之明，應決定選哪類院校，例如地點、規模、宗教、文科類、技術類、私立或公立院校等，每類都有其特長。

歐諾說，學生們早動手為佳，常犯的錯誤是到了畢業年才準備。歐諾女士建議學生們起碼在畢業前一年的春季就要開始，以便有時間參加一次以上的考試。

關鍵是得知道想在大學中學到些甚麼。雖然學生們要到二年級末才選讀專業系所，但始終如一將會得到更多選擇機會。

一種方法是通過各類書籍、院校指南和個別院校的目錄來搜集院校與專業信息。各校的申請有所不同，並可能要求不同的標準考試，諸如 SAT 或成就考試。通常，學生在畢業前一年的春季進行 SAT 或 ACT 考試，有時在秋季重考。

歐諾說，招生程序並不複雜。雖然單一因素不能決定一切，但過硬的學術成績記錄是成功的先兆。選課和成績很重要，並要考慮論文、推薦信、課外活動和考試分數。仔細、認真填寫的報選院校是很重要的。有時填寫的表格反映了申請態度不夠認真。

對如何申報院校感到擔心和有壓力者，可聽聽紐曼預校的指導顧問兼西語教師塔瑪拉·戴夫林的建議。她

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## 申請大學院校宜趁早！

採訪：李杏容  
翻譯：朱偉德



你也想像他們一樣成為大學生嗎？

(邦克山社區學院提供)

認為首先要做的就是將學生想去的地區的學校列張單子。她強調學生要有自知之明，並根據該校的期望來審視自己，既要實事求是，又不能太謙虛自己。

為了避免入不了院校的悲劇，戴芙林女士建議學生們申請較寬範圍的院校，以獲得最後選擇機會，例如報一、兩所遠距學校，幾所安全的學校，和一些有把握被接收的學校。

學生們也不應回避選上社區學院，那裡費用較低且班級較小。如果學生

生未入選其第一志願院校，則應先入兩年制院校，以後再轉學。如果在初級院校中學業良好，就很容易轉入較好學院。重要的不是進哪所學校，而是從學校裡學到了些甚麼。

院校選擇涉及學生們在尋求甚麼和對甚麼環境感到舒適。這是項極個人化的決定，盡早動手將保證有較大的選擇餘地。

院校選擇的第一步是查閱所有來源。重要的是每所感興趣的學校的財金資助行政人員聯繫。

對高中學生來說，指導顧問是獲得有關聯邦和州資助計劃訊息的良好來源。而與學生所在州的較高教育機構聯繫，可獲得有關本州資助的訊息。

那些無資格獲斯塔福或派再助學金的學生，可獲添加（PLUS）和（SLS）貸款。但不幸的是，在第一次收到款後六十天通常就要開始償還了。這類貸款的申請是通過銀行或存貸機構等。

學生們應了解其他選擇，例如：

私立學院正努力將四年學費及食宿費保持在十萬元以下。教育的價格迅速成為進州立大學或社區院校而不是私立院校的決定因素。一所學院的花費可能比其地點、計劃和規模還重要，至少對家長是如此。

但也不能因嚇人的學費就將理想院校排除在外。財金資助有三種形式：助學金和獎學金，這無需償還；貸款，這需在畢業後連本帶利償還；以及院校工讀，學生們在校期間可工作及賺錢。多數學生獲得混合形式資助。

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聯邦資助可由填寫新的免費的聯邦學生資助申請表（AFSA）來獲得。學生們還應填寫財金資助表（FAP），因有些院校仍用這些數字來計算財金資助費。

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## 獎助學金不難拿，只要有訣竅！

採訪：李杏容  
翻譯：朱偉德

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# 波城美化華埠委員會

## 展開春季清潔行動

波城美化華埠委員會於三月廿四日在中華公所開會討論以下項目。

\* 波城市長室鄰區服務部及公務局合訂本年六月五日星期六上午為華埠清潔日，公務局預告照往年協助華埠作完整的清潔日服務，包括掃洗街道，清除牆壁污穢及貼紙，清理溝渠孔道等工作。美化會希望這預告能讓華區內居民、商戶、遊客及義工們有充足的時間準備參加服務，有關清潔日的細節將有傳單及海報發給大家。

\* 社區議會主席陳灼謹報告公務局最近來信答應供給華埠若干掛上街燈桿的標旗以增助美觀，其細節及進步驟將由雙方酌量決定。

\* 社區議會主任胡國新提議美化華埠委員會應正式領取不牟利團體及免稅身份，美化華埠委員會是在一九八六年在胡主任當任中華公所主席時成立，其宗旨為提供改善環境的引導及市府各有關部門協商清潔工作，組織區內、外義工辦清潔運動事務。目前有更多有關美化的事務正待本會負責處理，希望有了免稅身份可籌款來應付各樣美化工作的需求。

\* 社區議會成員及新選為中華公所商董的黃子安請大家注意及對最近一九九二年出版的波城旅店事務員指南一書之發行者以示抗議，該書內指出華埠是不安全地方，勸遊客避免到訪，他說美化工作會提高遊客對華埠的尊重。

\* 市年 (City Year) 副主任 Jacqueline Jones 交來去年十月間華埠清潔運動影帶一卷如有興趣借閱請與阮陳金風通電話 (617) 449-1849，Jones 女士也鼓勵亞裔青年參加市年當團員，她的電話是 (617) 451-0699。

## 紐約兒童夏令營

紐英倫醫療中心每年夏天為曾求診該院的兒童提供夏令營活動，去年便有九十七位兒童被安排到專為身體及心理上有特殊需要及照顧的康復夏令營。該院於四月五日開始登記，查詢電話胡林麗芳 (May Wu) 956-6139。

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## 世界文化娛樂週

舉行為期一週的「揭開世界」一九九三年世界娛樂活動，有舞蹈、音樂、時裝、攝影、電影、文學及食品等活動，以傳揚不同的世界文化。主要活動日程有：

### Newton Cemetery Corporation

庭園式墓園，服務大波士頓區



一八五五年成立  
無宗教派別  
花園地火葬壁龕  
照顧週全  
經濟合理  
請洽詢免費小冊

請電 (英語)

791 Walnut Street, Newton Center, MA 02159 (617) 332-0047

## 走路上班 彩絲大廈

115 Chauncy St., Boston  
市中心商業區附近，方便  
現有套房及一睡房柏文，  
包暖氣及熱水  
房租起售：  
\$525 套房  
\$595 一睡房柏文

由卅街發業管理公司專業經營

請電：四二六~一六三六

週一至五：9至4時

### COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

Live-in position for experienced female cook and cleaner with family in Brookline. English req. Along with excellent cooking skills. 731-0696.

## 動版

# 區訊

I.S.D.) 部長約翰明尼先生到會公佈該部將舉行本年春季華埠區大調查，準備在四月尾及五月初開始，一隊 I.S.D. 檢查員會到每住宅及商戶作地方衛生清潔調查。這調查包括戶內、戶外、地下室、土庫等地方。目的是尋找管制老鼠繁衍的難題及指導居民及商戶適宜衛生及治鼠方法。

\* 檢查隊也檢查空地，小巷及公共地段，這調查與市府別的環境維保的部門協商以求決定那裡或那戶需要分發垃圾桶，那裡需要溝渠清理及毒鼠的處置。

\* 春季是與大家合作最適宜的時機，滅鼠，增善健康及安全環境是必需的，如有詢問請與陳羅拔先生、I.S.D. 職員，電話 635-5352 接洽。

## 社區領袖提名

### 中國畫展

位於天滿街二十六號的中華藝文苑將於四月六日至五月二十九日舉辦馬清雄現代畫展。

原籍中國廣東的馬清雄自幼習畫及圓體。本年主題是：《替亞美社區帶動改變》。

因去年餐會的成功，今年圓體獎項得獎者將增設五千元的獎金。假如你發現某人或團體對亞裔社區有所貢獻及值得表揚的，請於四月九日前填好提名表格，寄回：Asian American Unity Dinner Gala P.O.Box 5803, Boston, MA 02114 或查詢 Grace Yong Madsen : 469-0992, 又提名表格可到開笑然博士辦公室索取，地址：尼倫街二號二〇四室。

※ 《我們的孩子和教育》於四月十七日（週六）下午三時半舉辦座談會，歡迎家長出席暢談對子女教育的問題及關注。

華人前進會位於林肯街一六四號二樓，電話：357-4499。

※ 請留意四月十五日是報稅的截止日期，華人前進會最後一天報稅服務在四月十一日（上午十時至三時）請先致電預約時間。

## 華人前進會 服務及活動

在 735 Commonwealth Ave. 背後的 Alpert Mall。  
四月三日（星期六）下午六時半至九時，「南亞之夜」，表演印度、巴基斯坦、孟加拉、尼泊爾及斯里蘭卡的傳統舞蹈、音樂和時裝。在 Commonwealth Ave. 二樓。

四月四日（星期日）下午六時至八時，越南舞蹈、音樂表演，地點同上。

四月四日（星期日）下午五時至八時，由日本文化會社主辦「素喜」(Sushi) 宴，免費參觀。地點在 140 Bay State Road 的 Franklin Lounge。

四月五日（星期一）晚八時至十時，國際時裝表演，提前售票六元，開演前買票八元。15 Lansdowne St.。

四月八日（星期四）下午四時半至六時，「創造花的世界」日本插花藝術。19 Deerfield St. 房間 B31。免費入場但需預約。

四月十日（星期六）晚八時至十時半，國際狂歡夜，世界各地藝術表演。蔡氏演出中心 685 Commonwealth Ave. 門票五元。

查詢或預約者，可電：(617) 353-3565，或 (617) 353-2240。

## Boston College Affirmative Action Resume Bank

Boston College, a Jesuit University, is the fourth largest private university in New England with a full and part-time enrollment of over 14,000 students. It consists of a college of arts and sciences, and schools of management, nursing, education, social work, and law. Applicants of African, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American descent are invited to submit their resumes to the Resume Bank in order to be considered for a range of opportunities in communications, university relations, student affairs, development, finance and business, technology, library science, buildings and grounds, food services and various academic areas.

Interested persons should send their resumes designating areas of interest to: Affirmative Action Resume Bank, Director of Affirmative Action, More Hall 315, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

Persons submitting credentials will be notified of appropriate positions as they become available.

Boston College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

**BOSTON COLLEGE**  
A Jesuit University

## 巴西歌舞

「歐巴·歐巴九三」是一台熱情奔放、色彩濃烈的巴西歌舞。由十五名舞蹈家、歌唱家和樂器演奏家曾在世界各地演出，在美國的各大城市的表演受到熱烈歡迎，在百老匯曾兩度引起「巴西熱」。這台節目的熱情、性感、粗獷、豪放會使觀眾震驚並為之傾倒。在融合了原始印地安、非

洲、南美吉普賽等不同歌舞樂器演出中，演員們用國際通行的藝術語言向觀眾們揭示了不同的文化風俗。演出日期為三月二十二日至四月四日，地點在舒伯特劇院 (The Shubert Theatre)，天滿街二六五號，即王安中心對面。票價二十二元五角至四十元五角。定票電話：1-(800) 233-3123。

★氣功師傅林智廣



## 氣功修身養氣

### 林智廣弘揚健體之道

陳國權

日前在第二號電視台播放了一套特輯，內容有關探討中國的針刺麻醉，太極拳及氣功養生的方法。外國人對於中國的經絡學問及氣功治病養生的方法，非常感到興趣。

其中一幕拍攝到一位教授太極拳及氣功的師傅，只要輕輕伸出一掌，便能將一群排列的人擋住，引前推後，甚至使他們全部彈開跌倒，彷彿武俠電影的內功一般厲害。

波城昆西市有位林智廣氣功師傅，分別在自己家居及民市的淨光寺內，教授氣功，傳授治病及養生的方法，筆者特別走訪林師傅，談談氣功究竟甚麼？

林認為氣功並不神奇，根本是人類內在潛能與大自然能力的結合，並非神妙。練功者如能將意念、姿勢和呼吸三者揉合一起，作為一個機體。它一方面使機體的機能活動進行主動的自我調整，並保持動態平衡；另

一方面，使機體產生「儲能性」反應，降低能量耗，增加能量積聚，起到調和人體陰陽，疏通經絡和布散外氣的作用。這樣，便能使人體達到健身卻病，返老還童，延年益壽的作用。

有關氣功的歷史，相傳已有四千多年，唐宋時代洪水泛濫，人們受濕引致肌肉酸痛，關節不靈，他們根據生活經驗，用一些類似舞蹈的動作舒展筋骨，疏通血脈，健體卻病。這些舞蹈動作後來發展成為現在中國氣功的導引功了。所以氣功起源於保健的舞動。一路流傳發展，到漢末名醫華佗創「五禽戲」功法，流傳至今，仍然作為防病強身的功法。

林師傅研習氣功凡四十年，林的祖父及父親均為中醫及氣功之師，他自少因體弱多病隨祖父及父親學習氣功健身。林在中國福州時是位中醫，也曾在深圳空氣功學院肄業專研氣功之道。

現年五十三歲的林師傅，三年前移居美國，任職電腦業，在朋友的鼓勵下兩年前在家開班授徒，課程為期六週，逢週末上午九時至十一時上課。

一般課堂學生二十人，年齡由二十至四十多歲也有，以女性為多，有為興趣健身，也有因身體有毛病而來的，

如風濕、腰痛、疲累等，希望以氣功療身。

林師傅的「課室」是一間並不大

的客廳，十二個學生站著練功，每人基本上沒有甚麼伸展的空間，但師傅指導練著大雁功時，各人便隨音樂閉目而動，有身體扭天大擺的，有盤踞打座式的，也有伏地膜拜的，也有站在原位輕輕搖晃著身軀的。

五十多歲的趙太太跟林師傅練氣功約一年，以前身體的毛病不少，風濕腰痛、骨刺、膽固醇過高。現在她每

天練功約一小時，發覺許多毛病亦隨之消失。另一位較年輕的蔡先生，從事電腦工作，用腦太多，學氣功本來

出於好奇，但日子有功，覺得氣功有助他清醒頭腦，身心更感輕鬆。

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氣功練身，使人想起太極及瑜伽

，林師傅指出氣功與太極的分別在於氣功比太極更快見功效，太極需練一段很長時期，而氣功視個人而定，有些人在練上三星期便覺「有氣」之象

，同時在治療風濕、關節等毛病時，氣功也快見療效。氣功與瑜伽相比，亦較容易學習，因瑜伽很著重意念集

中及呼吸的掌握；而氣功則重動作隨自然呼吸，兼且氣功動作簡單，對初學者來說也較易學習。

氣功除了有治病功用外，特別對慢性疾病，還有保健強身的作用。林

師傅指出，健康對人體非常重要。『健』指身體發育良好，功能正常，精力充沛；『康』指無病，心情愉快。

根據世界衛生組織憲章指出：『健康

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現代中國的氣功已普遍作為一種

健身治病的有效方法，受到人民和政府的重視。一九五五年中國唐山建立

了第一間氣功療養院。七八年上海氣功研究所用科學儀器測得外氣的物質

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甚細，從此氣功進入科學殿堂，並掀起了學習氣功的熱潮。現時氣功研究已遍及各省市，科學家不斷探索研究。

現年五十三歲的林師傅，三年前移居美國，任職電腦業，在朋友的鼓

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。林師傅說至今已教過約百名學生，

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馬來西亞由一個稻田與雨林之邦轉變成電腦部件領先出口國和世界經濟成長最快的國家之一，並計劃在二〇二〇年之前實現全部工業化。然而，隨著工業化時間。

馬來西亞在短短二十年間將自己由一個稻田與雨林之邦轉變成電腦部件領先出口國和世界經濟成長最快的國家之一，並計劃在二〇二〇年之前實現全部工業化。然而，隨著工業化時間。

波士頓第四十四電視台將從四月十五日起播出電視報導「小龍之二」（*Mini Dragon II*），這是馬里蘭公共電臺、日本廣播電視協會和歐洲影片公司繼「小龍」後又繼續合作的產品。

以前曾在美國電視播放過的「小龍」（*Mini Dragon*），有四個片

集，分別介紹了被稱為亞洲四小龍的香港、台灣、新加波和韓國的經濟發展情況，播出後反應熱烈。因此決定繼續攝制第二部份。「小龍之二」共有三集，分別介紹亞洲經濟發展中的第二浪潮國家馬來西亞、泰國和印度尼西亞。

西方人所謂的「小龍」是指在強大的鄰國「巨龍」中國影子之下的環太平洋區國家或地區，它們正以快速發展的步伐趕上西方先進國家，並向遠方的世界敞開門戶。這部片集旨在向美國電視觀眾介紹這些發展中的優勢與問題。這也是亞裔觀眾了解亞洲形勢的好機會。希望大家莫錯過播放時間。

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華裔心理醫師關笑然博士

亞：

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五月十三日晚九時—香港。

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## 亞洲小龍第二浪潮

朱偉憶

年代排華風之後一直延續至今。目前佔人口不到百分之五的華人仍掌握大部份資產，使兩個民族間的矛盾日益加深，這可能顛覆印尼的繁榮夢景。

## 第一屆全美中文學校 國畫及書法比賽

為激發海外青少年學習中國文化、兩種文化之間的溝通，以團結一致的努力，是必要的第一步。

另外，四十四台還將重播部份「小龍」第一部份的片集，播放時間如下：

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對這個國家來說，如何填補貧富之間

的進程，田園、雨林和橡膠園變成了工廠、伐木場或油田，世代以此為業的人們不得不改行或離鄉，是否人人都歡迎這些改變呢？華人在馬來西亞經濟發展中曾起了不少作用，但也造成當地馬來人與富有的華人之間的矛盾。這會對馬來西亞的發展有何影響呢？這個國家的發展步伐是否太快？其傳統價值觀是否會被永久毀滅。

在八十年代，泰國的經濟火箭般

上升了百分之十三。如今，諸如世界

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# 美洲銀行展望七月啓用

美洲銀行最近已獲麻州銀行專署簽發執照，即日公開招股，銀行籌組人主席陳文惠女士對波城首間亞資銀行在本年七月啓用充滿信心。

美洲銀行於兩年前籌辦，宗旨是提供一間專為亞裔社區服務的銀行，銀行籌組人也大部份是亞裔。由於聯邦貨幣管理局要求基金額為七百二十萬，但籌組人一直未能籌足金額，於去年五月時僅籌得五百萬而被迫放棄聯邦的牌照。

籌組人並未因此而放棄銀行計劃，於十月份向麻州銀行專署申請州立執照，並要求降低基金額至五百萬。麻州銀行專署總監亞倫·摩斯（Alen R. Morse）表示基金額的制定考慮到銀行的大小及銀行的增長，在研究全國其他類似亞資銀行時，發現大部份都很成功，而且增長率很高。

投資者是一家巴西籍的華商企業，投資了一百萬元，對銀行基金注了一支強心針。

此外陳認為經濟狀況的改善，例如所物銀行最近都出現盈利報告，亦替銀行帶來新的非亞裔投資人士，陳說投資人都因相信美洲銀行的使命感而作出投資。

摩斯補充說銀行專署對新銀行基金作慎重的考慮，對銀行業及大眾負責任。他認為亞洲銀行能針對服務亞裔社區是個很好的主意，所服務的對象誠然是個服務不足的市場。

他說麻州銀行業這幾年來一直在萎縮，最近簽發新銀行的牌照是在七個月之前。亞洲銀行基金現時已有六百五十萬，尚欠一百萬，大部份來自第一期的投資者，第二次召股其中一個主要

商社區的一項重大關注是公共安全及治安，在市長與警務署長的努力下，C區警署最近便聘請了一位越裔的警務社區聯絡員，協助居民與警方的溝通。

她認為市長未完成的職務是未能聘用更多雙語的工作人員，特別在公共健康、醫療服務方面。為準備未來的市長選舉，她說現時越裔社區便應開始組織起來，除了登記成為選民外，更要對社區的需要

及關注得到共識，以在支持候選人時有充份的參與。

華人前進會主席李素影認為在許多年代，波市經濟發展蓬勃，波市沒有顯著的問題。除了較多出現在各鄉里外，她認為費連對華埠貢獻並不多。她個人認為波市的種族關係仍沒有太大的改善。

至於市長的選舉，她認為由於候選人可能會很多，假如華埠能團結起來會更有效地影響投票結果，才在政末進行選民登記。他強調要受政客的注意紙有投票才受重視。對於理想的市長，他認為要與社區維繫友誼及忠誠。亞裔候選？「還未是時候。」他說。

執業於紐約皇后區法拉盛的包路曉律師指出，在全美移民律師協會的提議下，移民局正慎重考慮簡化並加速以中國學生保護法案申請永久居留案件的處理步驟。包律師是全美移民律師協會，與華盛頓移民局總部聯絡副主席。

包律師說，移民局似乎對未來幾年內，因中國學生保護法案（以下簡稱 CSPA）而使用的移民配額，造成中國及世界其他國家勞工移民簽證名額的減少，深表同情。除了某些限制，該法案的受益人包括全部於一九九零年四月十一日之前到達美國的中國人，而不僅指學生。

包律師解釋稱，此移民計劃中，考慮准以郵遞方式提出申請。隨著申請書表，要同時附寄一九九零年四月十一日到目前居住在美國的証據。若資格符合要求，移民局將於一九九三

## 舢舨

### 移民主計划精簡 以中國學生保護法案 申請永久居留步驟

本文由紐約執業律師  
包路曉（Robert Belluscio）提供

年九月三十日之前審核並批准該申請案，以便使用前一年度剩餘未使用的勞工移民簽證配額。這些簽證配額若不於九月三十日之前用完，將被作廢。為了加速批准此申請案件，移民局被力勸不僅免除面談手續，並能在一九九三年七月一日申請期限開始之前就先予受理申請。

法律成文指出，若總統於一九九三年七月一日之前沒有任何行動，有資格的中國人士將受惠而取得永久居留權。但是總統若於一九九三年七月一日之前證實中國人仕可以安全返回中國大陸，則無優惠可言。包律師又說，移民局若在七月一日之前開始接受申請，萬一法律到時不生效，申請的案件已在審理中，並能在九月三十日之前獲得批准。

包律師建議有資格申請CSPA 的人仕，收集所有能夠證明他們在一九九零年四月十一日之前，最好是從入境日期開始，至今都居住在美國的資料，以及任何有關在這期間往返中國的資料。這些證據包括護照、移民局文件、稅單、學校記錄、銀行記錄、水電費帳單、資產收據、病歷、郵戳信件、以及任何載有申請人姓名，美國住址和日期的文件。

包律師提醒申請人小心那些刊登廣告，自稱可以現在就可以為申請人提出申請的所謂移民顧問公司，因為申請日期尚未開始。已有多人遇上趁機詐騙外國人錢財的無恥之徒，上當損失金錢。許多非法顧問公司甚至利用非常官方的名字、慈善機構、或宗教團體的稱呼做幌子行騙。律師通常會將執照掛在牆上，客人應該大大方地向律師要求看他的執照。社區機構及宗教團體必須得到司法部許可後，才能夠代表外國人，並且，他們只能收取「名義上」的費用。例如，要

求客人在離開教堂時，在奉獻箱內投入一些捐款。那些準備請社區機構或宗教團體辦理手續的人仕，也應該要

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# SAMPAN

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\*Housing Project Seeks Additional Financial Support  
\*Praise for Mayor Flynn; an Eye on the Election  
\*An Interview With Psychotherapist May Kwan Lorenzo  
See these stories and more in the *Continued* section

麻州亞裔教育人士協會主席李蕙芬，在八三年費連首次競選時支持他的敵對金茂洛（Mel King）助選，對費連這十年的政績可圈可點。首先是設立亞裔聯絡員的職位，成立華埠區議會，提供社區與市府的溝通，與諮詢途徑。對於費連市長取消公校委員會選舉，以委任代替，李認為可取的是委派亞裔出任校委，假如依賴選舉，可能校委還要等好一段長時間才能有亞裔選上，但紙媒市長對校委的

波士頓費連市長於三月中宣佈接受克林頓總統委任為梵蒂岡大使。華埠對這位執政十年的市長，一般留有好印象，對其親民作風、活躍鄰里事務、維繫市府與市民的溝通的工作上表示認同。

「我們將失去一位好市長及一個好朋友。」活躍參與波市政治二十八年的陳毓璇說。早於十五年前費連競選州議員時陳毓璇便開始替他助選。陳讚揚費連樂意抽時間到訪華埠，而紅燈區年來也有所改善。陳認為費連未做到的是招募更多的華裔警察及聘用多些亞裔在市府工作。

陳認為在應付本屆的市長選舉，華埠應團結起來，以統一的見解支持某一候選人，才能在政治上產生影響及作用。



★波士頓市長費連，即將赴梵蒂岡出任大使。

## 費連市長出任梵蒂岡大使

### 華埠留下好印象

陳小蕙

控制太大，校委變成向市長負責，而非向公校家長負責。

在與前市長白嘉雲（Kevin White）的比較，在對少數裔類的關注，費連顯然有更佳的政績。

華埠區議員及南灣青年中心行政主任陳魯誠特別嘉許費連設立華埠區議會，不但提供諮詢的途徑，更讓華埠居民對民主的過程更有信心。對於未來的市長，他認為保留區議會的運作非常重要。至於市長候選人，他說

於八七年加入市府工作的越裔聯絡員鍾白蘭，認為費連是個很有領導能力的市長，特別在照顧少數裔族、強調種族和諧、推崇多元民族的文化力上。她記得幾年前幾乎在同一段日子分別在多察士特、南波士頓區、海德公園區都發生越裔受害的種族衝突事件，市長的反應非常激動，與她探訪受傷人，會晤社區領袖，表現很強的不容種族歧視的立場。

鍾說現時波士頓約有二萬至三萬萬的越裔居民，聚居於多察士特區。越

轉第二版

許多來美不久的新移民，經歷了生活環境、文化語言的重大變遷，加上近年來美國的經濟不景氣，使民眾生活更加艱難，有些人為了生存整日工作操勞，還有人因失業受到精神創傷，過重的生活負擔和思想負擔很容易引起愁悶、悲觀、惶惶等心理困擾。生長在美國的華裔也會因自小接受西方教育和不可改變的亞洲血統及文化根源之間的矛盾而造成心理徘徊。而處於生理發育、心理成熟期的青少年出現心理不適應症也是難免的。關博士希望人們遇到煩惱盡量向家人、朋友、特別是心理治療師暢開心懷，以免苦悶積成疾。關博士的心理治療除個人外還包括家庭，因她認為精神上的歡樂與悲傷與個人的生活環境密切相聯，舒導和治療必須得到遇

主華裔心理醫師關笑然博士生長於香港，早年專攻繪畫，來美國之初也以畫藝為專業，曾獲藝術學士、碩士學位。等孩子們長大，關笑然女士又重返學校，獲西蒙斯學院社會工作博士學位。在社區心理健康社會服務部任職多年之後，關博士於二年前開設了華埠唯一的一家華人心理治療室。

心理治療在華人中並不普遍，問起關笑然博士為何操起此業，她的看法是：華人及亞裔與其他民族群體一樣，都需要建設心理健康，但非亞裔心理醫師不了解華人的語言、文化、傳統等背景，有礙於通過交流和表達來達到排憂解煩的目的。例如有些人因家庭環境不睦造成心情壓抑和精神苦悶，美國心理醫師往往勸其以離家出走來擺脫困擾。但中國人的傳統道德和家庭倫理觀念卻使大多數華人難做此舉。而以前只有紐英崙醫療中心有過一位會講中文的心理醫師，還有些水平很高的華人心理學專家卻只在哈佛大學等做研究工作，很少有人切實地為需要進行心理諮詢和治療的華人服務。從幫助華人普及心理健康教育的目標出發，關博士開設了此治療室，以利用自己會講英語、國語、粵語及台山語等方言的語言和文化優勢來為華人和亞裔服務。

許多來美不久的新移民，經歷了

是說再見的時候了。

從四月起我將離開舢舨，轉往「

亞裔庇護中心及推廣計劃」工作，一

個專為被虐婦女提供安全的臨時居所

及推廣防止家庭暴力的組織。

過去兩年在華埠的新聞工作，奔

走於大街小巷，大會小議，結交了大

堆的良朋益友，認識了不少的社會事

態，華埠的歷史與憧憬；兩年的時

光雖短，但足夠二十載的回憶。

再見！

轉第三版

春景即至，舢舨會出現一副新面孔，我很高興向大家介紹舢舨的新中文編輯朱偉憶。朱女士剛畢業於東北大學新聞系碩士學位，過去也曾替舢舨當義工。

接任舢舨編輯，她將乘乘本報的宗旨與立場，以傳遞亞裔社區消息討論亞裔事務專題（報導亞裔文化藝術），為社區爭取權益正義而揚聲。希望大家給予她支持，讓她更有效地為社區效勞。

華埠多珍重！  
中文編輯陳小蕙敬上

本期增設教育特刊

訪華埠心理治療師關笑然博士  
朱偉憶

笑然博士希望人們遇到煩惱盡量向家人、朋友、特別是心理治療師暢開心懷，以免苦悶積成疾。關博士的心理治療除個人外還包括家庭，因她認為精神上的歡樂與悲傷與個人的生活環境密切相聯，舒導和治療必須得到遇

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